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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,490.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing Saturday | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5-30 P.M. | | | | |
| 15th Aug | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 22nd „ | ARCADIA | 6603 | HIMALAYA | 6896 |
| 29th „ | MARMORA | 10509 | | |
| 5th Sept | EGYPT | 7912 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 12th „ | CALEDONIA | 7958 | | |
| 19th „ | ARCADIA | 6603 | MONGOLIA | 6606 |
| 26th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 3rd Oct. | ARCADIA | 6603 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 10th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 17th „ | ARCADIA | 6603 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 24th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 31st „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 27th „ | CALEDONIA | 7958 | | |
| 6th Mch. | MOOLTAN | 9631 | | |
| 12th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 20th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 27th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 10th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 17th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11020 |
| 24th „ | MOREA | 11000 | | |
| 1st May | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 6606 |
| 8th „ | CALEDONIA | 7958 | | |
| 15th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 22nd „ | EGYPT | 7912 | | |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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**GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.**

| | |
|---|---|
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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Ailland | 3rd Sept. 1908 |
| COMBRA | 3,864 | Boyer | 1st Oct. „ |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | X | 29th Oct. „ |
| DORADE | 4,143 | Magnen | 26th Nov. „ |
| NERA | 5,570 | Schmitz | 24th Dec. „ |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,345 | Guionnet | 21st Jan. 1909 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Compagnie Maritime and the Rotterdam Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | X | 14th Aug. 1908 |
| DORADE | 4,143 | Magnen | 11th Sept. „ |
| NERA | 5538 | Schmitz | 9th Oct. „ |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road,

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOYOMI MARU | .. | M. Winckler | 5th Aug | 14th Aug. |
| KENGAMI MARU | .. | K. Sato | 19th Aug | 20th Aug. |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | .. | T. Yawawaki | 31st Aug | 13th Sept. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | .. | T. Arakawa | 14th Sept | 25th Sept. |
| MOTORI MARU | .. | J. Hands | 26th Sept | 8th Oct. |

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager.*
Nawari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DWARKA | 1,695 | Tmr. 20th Aug. | 9a.m. |
| LHASA | 2,171 | Fri. 21st Aug. | 6 a.m.* |

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,310 tons, on MONDAY 17th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomerah and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Aug. coming (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder, Mahomera, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 15th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

14th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 5,236 | G. Bartole | 1st Sept. 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4,596 | P. Badovich | 1st October 1908 |
| KORNER | 5,301 | A. Foresti | 1st Nov. 1908 |
| BOHEMIA | 4982 | M. Dabovich | 16th Nov. 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4,596 | P. Badovich | 1st Dec. 1908 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE. are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | 7883 | G. Raicich | 24th August 1908. |

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Seacoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5,091 | 19th Aug 08. |
| OLYMPIA | C.F.Osborne,R.N.R. | 5,121 | 5th Sept „ |
| CHRYSSIA | Alex Haig | 6,716 | 24th „ |
| SCINDIA | Wm. Kelso | 5,106 | 11th Oct „ |
| CASTALIA | Shafto Abrey | 6,365 | 24th „ |
| ELYSIA | New Steamer | 6,500 | 11th Nov „ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 385 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 903 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 653 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 792 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 990 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 1038 |

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay.*

### A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

—how off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-to- tonic

**THERAPION No. 3**

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste —suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

**THERAPION** is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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Proprietor.

### LUXURIANT HAIR.
### RED ROSE OIL.

Saves ladies' immense bother of ridding their Hair of dandruff. Renders Hair soft, silky and strong. Cools strained nerves; Relieves Head-ache. Delightful Smell. Preserves natural hue.

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**'HIPPACEA'** should be kept in every home and stable, for Mange, Eczema, Ear Canker, Cuts, Bites, and all Skin Irritations and Diseases, Sprains, Strains, Sore Backs and Shoulders, Broken Knees, Curbs, Splints, Cracked Heels, Grease, Warbles, Sore Udders and Teats.

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SOLD EVERY WHERE.

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BOMBAY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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## THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

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KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive type Boiler and Engine, N, H.P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 60 lbs. Pressure per square inch, Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

## PERFECT LIPP PIANOS

THE NEW
**UPRIGHT GRAND**

Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,

Rs. **780.**

Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. **71**
„ 24 „ „ „ „ **38**

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Rs. **780.**

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THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**

Contain the full **LIPP STEEL FRAME** cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**

Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many **GRAND PIANOS** of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**

can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,

Rs. **1,500.**

Guaranteed for 5 years, on the Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. **136-4.** For 24 months, per month Rs. **72**

**MARCKS & Co., LTD.,**
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

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*A SPECIALITY.*

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Specialities:

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTENING CAKES,

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PAPRI AND SHREWSBURY BISCUITS,

BAKED TWICE A DAY BREAD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. —Y. BYCULLA and POONA.

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILLE JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Seed Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 2/9 and 4/6 per bottle. Post free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of ZAROLINE, The New Brain and Nerve Food, and ZAROLINE, the extraordinary Blood Regulator. Special notice wrapped round each bottle.

## SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

TRADE MARK



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**DUNLOP TYRES**

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres.
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
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## LIPTONS PICKLES.

MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY,
ROUELL ROAD, **LONDON.**

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

| | Rs. | A. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MIXED PICKLES | 5 | 8 | per doz. |
| PICALILLI | 5 | 4 | Do. |
| ONIONS | 6 | 4 | Do. |
| CAULIFLOWER | 5 | 8 | Do. |
| CHOW CHOW | 5 | 8 | Do. |
| WALNUTS | 6 | 4 | Do. |

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS. with patent lever lid.
PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.
Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).
WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
**23-33, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.**

## JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
**PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

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## EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

**Head Office: BOMBAY.**

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premium. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 22 10 | 40 8 | 26 6 | 20 7 | 64 8 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 42 5 | 29 4 | 23 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 39 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 46 12 | 48 13 | 26 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 3 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 6 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 29 13 | 66 13 | 50 3 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 63 13 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 60 13 | — | 71 11 | 56 13 | — | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

## WREXHAM LAGER BEER

**ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.**

*Sold by—*
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 337, of Messrs. the HARVEY and SABAPATHY, Co., Ld., Standing in the name of Mr. FURDOONJEE DORABJEE OOSTAD, is reported to be LOST or STOLLEN and that he has applied to the abovesaid Company for the duplicate copy thereof.

Any one holding any claim against the said Share should lay it before the Company at No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise the Company shall not be responsible for grantin the duplicate to the applicant.

By Order of the Board,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY Co., Ld.

### BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1908, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

### POONA SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 17th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA, 12TH AUGUST, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Oriental Mining Co., Ltd. will be held at its Registered Office No. 14, Bank Street, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on TUESDAY the 25th August, 1908 for the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Accounts of the Company.
2. To Appoint Directors for the ensuing year.
3. To Appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
THE ORIENTAL MINING Co., Ltd.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Oriental Mining Co., Ltd will be CLOSED from the 11th to 25th August, 1908, both days inclusive.

FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL & CO.
Secretaries and Agents,
THE ORIENTAL MINING Co., Ltd.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

MAFATA, late of Bengal, a female Mahomedan, Pilgrim.
BAI JETBAI, widow of Bhawanji Chapsi, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
VINCENT VAUGHAN INGLES, late Permanent Way Inspector, at Ganeshganj (near Saugor, C.P.), on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, European.
WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIES, late Custodian, Victoria Terminus Station, Bombay, European.
ROSE HANNAH ELIZABETH DAVIES, wife of William Edward Davies, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
IMAMUDIN AZIMBEG, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
DAMODER LALJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
JAGANNATH BABAJEE, late of Bombay, Lingayat, Hindu Inhabitant, a Contractor.
TOOKARAM BHAU KUTE, late of Bombay and Poona, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

D. CHAMIER,
Ag. Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY 1908.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

SIXTY YEARS—RS. 75,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application. 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 95 per cent., on or before 31st January 1909. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1909.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 27th August 1908 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
*Ag. Secretary.*
BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST 1908.

### NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.
(Including J. R. Jamnagar and Dhrangadhra Railways.)

SUPPLY OF MOULMEIN OR RANGOON TEAK LOGS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer in Chief of this Railway on or before the 10th September, 1908, for the SUPPLY of 400 to 500 Tons MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK SQUARES of best quality and 100 to 200 Tons of second quality delivered at Bhavnagar Bunder before end of October 1908.

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-Keeper,
B. G. J. P. Railway.
BHAVNAGAR PARA,
7TH AUGUST, 1908.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

# COMBRIDGE.

## BUSINESS BOOKS.

| | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| INSURANCE OFFICE ORGANISATION, Management, and Accounts. By T. E. Young, B. A., and Richard Masters, A.C.A ... ... | 3 | 1 |
| INSURANCE. A Practical Exposition for the Student and Business Man. By J. E. Young. | 5 | 10 |
| ACCOUNTANCY. By Francis W. Pixley. Constructive and Recording Accountancy ... | 4 | 6 |
| PITMAN'S COMPLETE BOOK-KEEPING. A Text Book for private students and public classes, With questions, specimen papers, and Lists of Business Terms and Abbreviations ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 12 |
| KEY to above ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 14 |
| BOOK-KEEPING SIMPLIFIED. A Guide to the principles and practice of Double entry book-keeping ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 14 |
| ADVANCED BOOK-KEEPING. A Text-book for the advanced students and the accountant. | 1 | 14 |
| COMPLETE COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC... | 1 | 14 |
| COMMERCIAL TABLES. Consisting of Reckoning, Interest, Annuity, Money, Weights, Measures, and other Tables ... ... ... | 1 | 14 |
| CHAMBERS'S BOOK-KEEPING. By Single and Double Entry. By Wm. Inglis ... ... | 1 | 2 |
| EVERY MAN HIS OWN FINANCIER. A Practical Handbook. By Franklin A. C. Mignon ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 4 |
| BUSINESS MAN'S GUIDE. A Handbook for all engaged in Business. By J. A. Slater, B.A., LL.B. ... ... ... ... | 3 | 1 |
| COUNTING HOUSE ROUTINE. First Year's Course ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 12 |
| BUSINESS TERMS, Phrases and Abbreviations, with equivalents in French, German and Spanish, and Facsimile Documents ... | 1 | 14 |
| COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, and Commercial English ... ... ... | 1 | 14 |
| BUSINESS HANDWRITING. By A. W. Rogers ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 12 |
| MANUAL OF BUSINESS TRAINING ... | 1 | 14 |
| COMMERCIAL HISTORY. By J. R. V. Marchant ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 4 |
| THOUGHTS ON BUSINESS. By W. P. Warren ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 14 |
| HOW TO DO MORE BUSINESS. By G. C. M. | 0 | 14 |
| ADVERTISING THAT TELLS, Or, How to Advertise in a small way successfully ... | 0 | 14 |
| LEARNING TO REPORT, at 200 Words a minute ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 14 |
| BUSINESS MATTERS FOR WOMEN, simply explained ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 14 |
| THE CHAIRMAN'S HANDBOOK. Suggestion and Rules for the Conduct of Chairmen of Public and other meetings, based upon the procedure and practice of Parliament ... | 1 | 8 |
| THE CHAIRMAN'S GUIDE, and Secretary's Companion ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 12 |

## A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER. BOMBAY.

### THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Port of Calcutta invite competitive designs for THREE BLOCKS of BUILDINGS consisting of Warehouses, Shops and Residences to be erected on the Strand Road, Calcutta. Particulars regarding site and requirements can be obtained on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 20.

A prize of Rs. 10,000 will awarded to the successful Competitor.

H. J. HILARY,
Secretary.
DATED, 12TH AUGUST, 1908.

### PLOTS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of GROUND in the Property known as "Panthaky Wadi," near the Chowpaty Level Crossing, at the junction of Queen's Road and Charni Road, are FOR SALE. The Plots are open to full sea view and to breeze from all sides.

Plans can be inspected in the Office of SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, or of the Undersigned.

MISTRI AND BHEDWAR,
Architects.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Aug., 1908, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
*Ag. General Storekeeper.*
GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 25TH JULY, 1908.

## JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose ... be administered. Those who use them recommend them. ... At all Chemists and Stores. ... free ... Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

ONE WEEK ONLY.
Commencing
MONDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

## THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay. | Tuticorin. | Camp Aden. |
| Madras. | Chittagong. | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore. | Mandalay. | Mombasa. |
| Lahore. | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar. | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ............................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....................$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ......................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG. | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
*Agent.*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..................... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..................... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Fengtien (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Nagasaki | Tieling |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ........................................£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...............................£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow. |
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Sourabaya. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo | Manila. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Cebu (Phillippines). | New York. |
| Taiping (Perak). | Hongkong. | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

*Messrs. R. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as* AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

*The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring* RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them.* [illegible]

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

AVAILABLE from 1st September—A COOL FLAT, Apollo Bunder, comprising large Drawing and Dining Rooms, and 3 large Bedrooms with Bathrooms attached. Rent moderate. Apply early Box No. 1512, care of the "Bombay Gazette"

BAEL and RED GUM SYRUP.—This is an agreeable preparation and is a guaranteed cure for those suffering from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Per bot., Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6, Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

KULU APPLES and PEARS of the GARH ESTATE, Proprietor Col. RENNICK. 6lbs. baskets of either at Rs. 2-8 per V.-P. P.; half maund loads in cases delivered on rail, Simla, Rs. 14-8. APPLE TEA or EDEN CIDER at Rs. 1-8 per lb., postage extra.

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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao...........................Appellant and Plaintiff.
vs.
Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable properties on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held at the premises.

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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 15th August, 1908,
at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the chawls, messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kolbhat Lane, known as Tara Naikin's Oart or Tellowdy, in the town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,722 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 613, Collector's New No. 2852, Old Survey No. 2225 and New Survey No. 134 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Wards Nos. 3067 to 3092, 3094 (2) to 3099, and Street Nos. 1 to 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21-23, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Purshotum Visram Mowji and partly by the property of the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary attached to the Cathedral de Esperança, on or towards the South by the Chewool Wady Road, on or towards the West by the property of Tookaram Javji Dadaji and others, and on or towards the East by the property of Shantaram Narayen and others, executors of the Will of Narayen Wasoodeo.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer, Attorneys to the Special Commissioner, No. 14K., Sirdar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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BOMBAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1908.

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|---|---|
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*General Agents.*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
*Manager.*

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga 953 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers,

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chupra, 3,954 tons, Captain R. Henderson, will sail, to-day for Antwerp &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, and two children, Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. J. Roberson, Mr, A. Parton, and 35 deck.

THE steamer Springburn 3,172 tons Captain J. Crosthwaite sailed yesterday for Calcutta in bellast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Naseri 911 tons, Captain G. LeMiere arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE steamer Heathdene, 2,277 tons Captain J. Tappett arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Maulmein with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE Florio and Robattino S. N. Co's. steamer R. Rubattino, 2,681 tons Captain L. Mancini, will sail to-day for Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons Captain J. Reddock sailed yesterday for Rangoon &c. with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday 13th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ......Comdr Farewell ......R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry ......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 14.

Bahadur......2936 Cubbin..................T Morrison & Co
Brand......1519 Evensen ...... ......W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba........1607 Chappel......Busreh 17-8 M M & Co
Clematis.........2329 Davies .........James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta ......2244 Young ......................Bombay Co
Firooze.........2005 Watson.....................Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.........2297 Storey ..................W & A G & Co
Gird.........750 Andeasin ...........F F Campbell & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Hattmel...2584 Peters..........................W & A G & Co
Heathdene...2277 Tippett...............  ......
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall ......................K N & Co
Kirley Bank.......2092 Kerr .....................W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .........460 Billett ......... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .............................M M & Co
Loodiana.............2124 Ross.............................M M & Co
Monsoori ......1735 Hanna ......................B & P S N Co
Nowasi Bahr.. 178 Macoda ................Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.............2041 Benson .................T Morrison & Co
Naseri.........911 DeMiere...................B & P S N Co
Oriental...............3085 Snow ..............................P & O Co
Oceana...................3507 Hayward ..........................P & O Co
Rahmani......1172 Geddie ..........N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor ............................K Nixon & Co
Sirsa..........1675 Tipper ...........................M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .........Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ..............................Shah S N Co
Scindia .............2050 Chidley ...Calcutta M M & Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .......Shah S N Co
Vadala.....................2164 Fenvre ..........................M M & Co
Warora ..........2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima ......... 146 Mahomed..........................Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B H ndoo | 3156 | Groves | Hull | 22-8 | Finlay Muir & Co |
| C & R Merton Hall | 2777 | Prowse | Newport | 28-8 | K N & Co |
| D&E Devanha | 4785 | Hide. | Shanghai | 19-8 | P & O Co |
| H Naderi | 1168 | Gray | Busreh | 16-8 | B & P S N Co |
| L Mahanadi | 547 | Ahmed | Repairing. | | N F Bo S N Co Ld |
| M Alavi | 2324 | Hill | Jeddah | 14-9 | B & P S N Co |
| N Warturm | 3127 | Fdumall | Hamburg | 25-8 | W & A G & Co |
| O Ahmadi | 1540 | Hughes | R.S. Ports | 25-8 | B & P S N Co |
| P Umzumbi | 2138 | Miller | M'borough | 24-8 | W & A G & Co |

Offside L

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sabarmati | 524 | Mahomed | Repairing | | N F Bo S N Co Ld |

30 Ton Crane.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sofala | 3436 | Bobb | Calcutta | 16-8 | M M & Co |

M W D D

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arcadia | 3513 | Valentine | Aden | 22 8 | P & O Co |

H W P D

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kaveri | 553 | Mahomed | Repairing | | Bo S N Co Ld |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | City of Manchester | 3562 | Findlay | A'wp | 25-8 | K N & Co |
| 2 | Massilia | 3250 | Thomson | L'pool | 19-8 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 | R Rubattino | 2681 | Mancini | Genoa | 15-8 | F R S N Co |
| 4 | Capri | 2718 | Pedone | Shanghai | 17-8 | F & R S N Co |
| 5 | Nowshera | 1961 | Moodie | N F | | M M & Co |
| 6 | Chupra | 3954 | Henderson | Antwerp | 15-8 | M M & Co |
| 7 | Ras Issa | 2442 | Parett | Hull | 25-8 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 8 | Totomi Maru | 2464 | Winckler | Kobe | 13-8 | N Y Kaisha |
| 10&11 | City of Paris | 5909 | Campbell | L'pool | 16-8 | K N & Co |
| 12 | Persia | 4198 | Haughton | London | 15-8 | P & O Co |
| 15 | Waroonga | 4609 | Bamber | Busreh | 24-8 | M M & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Heathdene s | Tappette | Moulmein July 31 |
| 14 | Oceana s | Hayward | London, July 24 |
| | Naseri s | Le Miere | Bussorah, July 30 |

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Linga s | Rothwell | Karachi. |
| | Springburn s | Crosthwaite. | Calcutta. |
| | Okhla s | Reddock | Rangoon &c. |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer R. Rubattino, Mancini for Genoa &c.
„ Chupra Henderson for Antwerp &c.

The Steamer Naseri for Persian Gulf &c., began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kaiser arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 12th instant.

The P. & O. Co's. Steamer Victoria, with the outward Mails of the 7th instant passed Suez at 10 p. m. on Wednesday the 12th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| July 26 | Kintail | Calcutta |
| Aug. 7 | Overdale | Calcutta |
| 8 | Clan Macfadyen | Galle |
| 9 | Norfolk | Calcutta |
| 10 | Tara | Rangoon |
| 11 | Fentakota | Negapatam |
| 11 | Kybfels | Antwerp |
| 12 | Taroba | Straits |

## DAILY EXPORTS AUG. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massalia s—25 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 113 bales wool, D Nagji; 24 bales wool, M Vulley; 175 bales cotton waste, C Hirji and Co; 95 cwts castor oil, G M Mahomedally and Co; 25 bales wool, R Rampratap; 700 cwts myrabollams, A Mahadew; 31 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 37 bales wool, L Hurbhom; 16,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massalia s—20 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 5 cwts condiments, H P Setna and Co; 56 cwts chetney, F Nowroji; 2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR BELFORD.

Massalia s—20 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massalia s—124 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 10 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR NEWPORT.

Merton Hall s—2,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR LONDON.

Umzumbi s—9,760 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 4,200 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjie.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—5,400 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Paris s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—125 bales hemp P Bhimji

FOR HAMBURG.

Umzumbi s—500 cwts myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co; 201 cwts turmeric, Baner and Krause; 275 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

Warturn s—64 cwts cashew nuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Massilia s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—6 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 187 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1 pot rosa oil and 115 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas and Co; 75 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—30 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—60 cwts cloves, T Canji; 50 cwts selarus, S Vazir.

Devanha s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 22 cases condiments, M M Poonjiaji and Co; 24 cwts fishmaws and 162 cwts sharkfins, P Dhunji and Co; 140 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 5 chests opium, G Sabhagmall; 5 chests opium, M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—96 1-2 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium, G Kedarmul; 40 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 80 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1-2 chest opium, A E J Abraham.

Totomi Maru s—900 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th August.

319.—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant:—

Monday 17th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday 18th Inst.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 4-45 p. m

"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p m.

Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 p.m.

Wednesday 19th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 20th Inst—" L " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 21st Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruts of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 22nd Inst—" H " Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

320.—Signalling.—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 20th instant. If sufficient members register, a course of Instruction will be started early.

321.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 6457 Vol. S. Barr. " A " Company.
No. 6458 Vol. F.X. Mascarenhas, "C" Company.
No. 6459 Vol. D. D'Souza, " G" Company.
No. 6460 Vol. V. N. Pinto, " F" Company.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 15th August.

1. Mr. F. Gumprich having joined is posted to " C " Troop.

2. There will be drill for Recruits in the Town Hall on Monday the 17th and Tuesday the 18th instant at 6 p. m.

3. On Wednesday the 19th instant the Squadron will parade at Bandora Station at 7-30 a, m. for a march to the Danda Sands.

Dress.—Marching Order, Swords and ration-bags, but not breastplates and wallets.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

HOME EVIDENCE.

Another Bombay doctor tells us his opinion, thus adding one more piece of home evidence to the score or more that are regularly appearing in these columns.

That we can test the truth of home evidence such as this, makes it far more valuable than testimony which comes from those living thousands of miles away. Bombay people want Bombay evidence, and no better can be asked for than that of Dr. Abdul Razak, House Surgeon, Northcote Police Hospital, who requires no introduction to the Bombay public as a successful physician:—He says, I have used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and have had good results from them in cases of Kidney troubles.

Backache is a sign that the kindneys are weak or diseased, and at such times more work is forced upon them than they can perform, causing headache, tired feeling, irritability, nervousness, etc., and if neglected dropsy, rheumatism, urinary troubles and other dangerous illness follow. The Pills are a specific for all kidney and bladder affections for old or young and leave no after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.
Expressly designed to meet the demand
FOR
Artistic, Exclusive, and Inexpensive Novelties.

CHATELAINE PURSES.
In new colours.
Rose Du Barry.
Scale Blue.
Striped Green.

LONG SHAPE PURSES.
In Nut Brown.
Sage Green.
Claret Red.

NEW BAG PURSES.
In Brown, Black, and Green grained leather.

MESH PURSES.
In gilt and oxodised metal.

WRIST BAGS.
With outside pocket, in Brown Black and Green.

BANGLES.
New expanding coil snake.

BEAD NECKLETS.
In Amethyst, Jade and Turquoise.

ARTICLES DE PARIS
AT
ALLURING PRICES FOR GIFTS
AND FOR
TREATING ONESELF OCCASIONALLY.
Delightful surprises, in Dainty, Useful, and Fascinating Novelties, await visitors at the THREE PRICE SHOWROOMS.
36, Meadow Street, Bombay
AND
11, EAST STREET, POONA.

## THE ALLEGED SHORTAGE OF SHIPS' OFFICERS.

Sir Walter J. Howell, Assistant Secretary of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, has written a letter to Sir Alfred Jones, in the course of which he states that if shipowners generally encouraged the apprenticeship system to the extent that Sir Alfred Jones does, any shortage in the number of junior officers would speedily disappear. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, in taking strong exception to the inference that any shortage of officers does in fact exist, have addressed the following letter to the Board of Trade:—

The Assistant Secretary Marine Department, Board of Trade.

16th July,

Sir,—I am requested by the Guild to place myself in communication with you regarding certain comments you have made in the course of a letter to Sir Alfred Jones, principal of the firm of Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company. In the course of this letter which appears in the "Journal of Commerce" of the 9th inst., you express the opinion that if shipowners generally encouraged the apprenticeship system to the extent that Sir Alfred Jones does, you would feel certain that shortage in the number of junior officers would speedily disappear. This clearly infers that a shortage of junior officers does, in fact, exist.

In justice, therefore, to those whom they represent, the Guild feel compelled to state that, rather than that a shortage of officers exists, there is a woeful over-supply at the present time, and a very great amount of distress exists amongst the profession in consequence. We feel unable to reconcile your expression of opinion with the previous views of the Board, inasmuch as during the course of a debate in the House of Lord last year, initiated by Lord Muskerry the Earl of Granard, speaking on behalf of the Board of Trade, stated that the Board were inclined to agree that there was no shortage of officers, and it seemed to the noble earl that the only way to get boys to go to sea was to make the calling of the sea attractive.

If this was so last year surely there cannot be a shortage at the present time when, unfortunately, such a great number of British ships are laid up, and their masters and officers are idle in consequence. Furthermore, in the great majority of cases, when a ship is laid up, even it may be for three or four weeks only, the captains and officers are immediately put off pay.

Whilst applications for employment from captain and officers are innumerable the vacancies which arise are scarce, and almost always they are for junior officers' positions only.

As an instance, a vacancy arose here a day or two ago for a position as Second Officer to go to the West Coast of Africa. The terms offered were £8 per month, and in but an hour we were able to send no fewer than eight most suitable applicants only too glad to take the position if they could get it. There are hundreds officers who hold the highest qualifications who are out of employment, and who would gladly accept a position at £7 to £8 per month. One of our member a day or two ago showed me a letter from a firm of Shipowners to whom he had applied for a junior officer's position in a certain steamer. The reply was that the vessel was already so full that an officer of experience had taken the boatswain's berth.

If we refer to the latest statistics issued by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen we find that on foreign sea-going steam vessels—which are the vessels upon which the question of the supply of junior officers principally turns—we find that in the year 1891 there were 6,372 officers on British steam vessels in the foreign trade, whereas in 1906, the last official year returnable, we find that the number of officers had increased to 8,997, or 2,625 officers more than there were fifteen years ago.

It is true that the tonnage of the Mercantile Marine has increased considerably since then, but this has not made much difference in the case of the officers, for the tonnage has been made up by building far larger ships carrying only the same number of officers as their predecessors did. It is not our desire to discuss the merits or demerits of the training schemes which have been, and are being, adopted by different large shipowning companies. What we most earnestly desire is that the British public should understand exactly what a sea life really means so far as its inducements and prospects are concerned. It is a calling of a very precarious nature, for those who follow it are liable to lose their employment at any moment through no fault of their own.

Ships may be sold or laid up for a considerable length of time, or accidents may happen for which captains or officers, though perfectly blameless, must fall victims to the very deplorable and frequent practice of compulsory resignation being required in such cases. Moreover, the pay offered is in no sense proportionate to the arduous duties and responsibilities which must be undertaken, whilst there are many other grievances and hardships to be contended with by the captains and officers of the Merchant Service.

It is but right and proper to state that these remarks do not, in a certain measure, apply to all shipowning companies, but unfortunately the general situation is as we have put it.

Our certificated seafarers merit far more material consideration than they receive. We can assure you that no shortage of officers exists, and need only conclude by quoting the following from the last Report of the London Local Marine Board:—

"The candidates for Second Mates' certificates, who came up for examination at the port of London, showed but little diminution over a period of years. The young men were now drawn from a better social class than formerly, which, in a measure, accounted for the wastage, the sea not offering a sufficiently good prospect for ambitious youths."—I am, &c.,

(Signed) T. W. MOORE,
Secretary.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAIRD—July 25, at 19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, Lady Ellen Baird, of a son.

GORE-BOOTH—July 24, at Lissadell, Sligo, the wife of Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth, of a son.

MACHELL—July 25, at St. James's Palace, Lady Valda Machell, of a son.

READY—July 21, at Ellerslie, Hawkhurst, Kent, the wife of Capt B T Ready, of a son.

SEYMOUR—July 22, at 2 Abercromby Place, Fermoy, the wife of E. F. E. Seymour, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of a son.

SUTHER—July 22, at Preston, the wife of Capt P Suther, R A, of a son.

WARING—July 28, at Alverstoke, Hants, the wife of Majer A. H. Waring, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

ARNOLD-FORSTER—July 22, at Island View, Granada Road, Southsea, the wife of Lieut. D. Arnold-Forster, R. N, of a daughter.

LOWE—July 25, at Milford House, Chobham, Surrey, the wife of Capt. S. J. Lowe, Royal Fusiliers, of a daughter.

NAPIER—July 19, at Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, the wife of Capt. T. D. W. Napier, R. N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MILBURN—HOPKINS—July 25, at All Saints' Church, Notting Hill, W., Thomas Alan Milburn to Maud, daughter of Col Alfred J Hopkins.

ROBERTS—OUSBY-TREW—July 22, at St Mary. Upchurch, William Henry Roberts, R E, to Winifred Frances Margaret, daughter of the Rev Charles Ousby-Trew

WATSON—UPCHER—July 21, at St Andrew's, Hingham, Capt Thomas Frederick Watson to Alice Margaret daughter of Rev. A. C. W. Upcher.

WOODHOUSE—THOMAS—July 25, at St. Augustine's Church, Grove Park, Lee, Trevor Corry Woodhouse, late East Yorkshire Regt., to Gertrude Elliott, daughter of the late W. Nichols Thomas, Esq., R. N.

DEATHS.

CHARLTON—July 25, at Portsmouth, Francis James Charlton, engineer-lieutenant, Royal Navy, his Majesty's ship Amazon, aged 33.

EVANS—July 23, at Bournemouth, Col E L M Evans, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 81.

NELSON—July 22, at St Ives, Cornwall, Major William Francis Nelson, late Royal Art, aged 69.

STEVENSON—July 27, at Sandhurst Lodge, Streatham, Sir Thomas Stevenson, M D, F R C P, aged 70.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

TURTON—August 1, at Alicemont, Debra Dun, the wife of Sergt.-Major A. E. Turton, Dehra Dun, Mounted Rifles, of a son.

WOODCOCK—August 6, at Fleet, Hants, England, the wife of Captain Woodcock, the Lancashire Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BAYLEY—TIPPETTS—July 5, at Christ Church, Kasauli, by the Rev. Wickins, Chaplain, Victor, son of E. H. Bayley of Ellesmere, Bromley, Kent, to Vivien Grace, daughter of the late Surgeon Major-General A. M. Tippetts, A.M.S.

DEATH.

CHAPMAN—August 6, at Oak Grove, Jharipani, U.P., Alice, the beloved wife of A. Chapman, for over 20 years Head Mistress of the E.I.R. Oak Grove Schools.

A. T. SINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-13m., 1-42a.; Low water, 7-11m., 7-56a.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway. "B" Team vs. R. I. L. I.

Rugby Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana—Charity match in aid of Indo-British Institution—Co-operage, 5-45 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 2-2m., 2-24a.; Low water, 7-57m., 8-40a.

Cricket: Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Parsi Gymkhana Ground.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h. 55·5m. a. m.; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 12th, in Perigee, 3h. a. m.; Aug. 26th, Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, August 17.—Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3-45 p. m. Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3-15 p. m. Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji S. and W. Mills, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 2-54m., 3-8a. Low water; 8-43m., 9-27a.

Tuesday, August 18.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 3-52m., 3-55a.; Low water, 9-36m., 10-20a.

Wednesday, August 19.—Banks closed: Hindu holiday. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs Poona, home. "B" Team vs. Customs, away. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 4m.; High water, 5-2m., 4-48a. Low water, 10-53m.; 11-24a.

Thursday, August 20.—Bombay Art Society, annual general meeting, Port Trust Offices, 6 p.m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, home. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 6-28m., 5-55a. Low water, 0-34a.

Friday, August 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 8-3m., 7-22a.; Low water, 0-41m., 2-9a.

MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual fair in connection with the Mahomedan burial ground at Grant Road will be held to-night.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY.—On Thursday evening Rutonbai, a Hindu woman, went to a quarry hole near Tardeo to wash her clothes. A piece of cloth went adrift and in attempting to secure it she lost her balance and fell into the quarry and was drowned.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day, Mr. N. G. Welinkar, M. A, LL. B., will deliver his fifth address out of the series in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "National Education in England—Education of Women." Dr. Miss M. Benson, M.B., has kindly consented to preside. To-morrow, the usual class of the Brotherhood will meet in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar.-at-Law will expound Emerson's Essay on Friendship

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest on view of the body of Kushabai (25), a Hindu woman, residing with her husband, Vithu Mowji, a mill-hand, in Kamatipura. The deceased was scolded by her husband for losing a certain ornament on Tuesday night. She left her room and went to reside with a friend. She was found lying in her bed, suffering from the effects of opium the next morning. It was afterwards found that she had purchased a quantity of opium for three annas and a half. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A PICK-POCKET.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate, Noor Mahomed Kareem, a Mahomedan, was charged with pick-pocketing. The complainant, Jamsetji Nusservan, stated that he was walking along Hornby Road on Thursday, when the accused with another man hustled against him. The complainant's suspicions being aroused, he felt for his purse which was in his waist-coat pocket, and which contained Rs. 25-10. Missing the pocket, he turned round and shouted to the accused to stop. The accused, instead of doing so, tried to run away, but was arrested by a passer-by. His companion was also given chase but escaped. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and as he had several previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default to six months' further imprisonment. The fine, if paid, was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—16TH AUGUST, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns—7—530—537.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns—290—38—219.
Collections for the Poor.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Waudby Road.
8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev. Alex. S. Crichton
Collection for European and Eurasian Poor Fund
Hymns—255, 307, 371.
Psalm—43.
Anthem—162.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns—403—300—272.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a. m.—Matins—Litany—Plain.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 p. m. - Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—Mr. S.H. Kearsey.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.
Hymns—190, 550, 559
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—4, 278, 182.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns— 220, 229,24.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.
6 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard—Friday.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m. —Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the C. M. S. Up-country Mi ssions

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 1 | 2 | 21 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 2 | 1 | 16 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 6 | 5 | 20 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harbour | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Total | 10 | 9 | 100 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 143,820 | | |
| This date last year | 0 | 0 | 99 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attacks. | Death. |
|---|---|
| 2 | 1 |

CHOLERA.

| Attack. | Death. |
|---|---|
| *1 | 0 |

*Imported case from Madras.

THE RAT COMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

August 14th, 1908.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead. | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 42 | 40 | 3 |
| B | 181 | 103 | 11 |
| C | 73 | 56 | 0 |
| D | 48 | 8 | 0 |
| E | 197 | 51 | 0 |
| F & G | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Total to date | 586 | 258 | 14 |
| Total rats killed | | | 844 |

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

The depression in the neighbourhood of Saugor Island seems to have remained stationary and is filling up; while the rainfall associated with it, has been very light.

A few moderately heavy falls of rain are reported from the United Provinces and heavy rain from Mount Abu, but in the rest of the country the rainfall has been light, and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, it has almost ceased.

There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma. Chota Nagpur and Hyderabad and local rain in Upper Burma and the rest of North-East India, excluding Bihar, the United Provinces, East Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, East Central India and the Central Provinces.

The principal rainfall amounts are Moulmein and Diamond Island, two inches; Chaibassa, one and a half inches; Allahabad, one inch; Cawnpore, three inches; Jhansi, Agra and Dehra Dun, two inches; Chakrata, one and a half inches; Mount Abu, seven inches; Deesa, one and a half inches; Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Pendra one inch.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the greater part of the country; humidity is in excess; temperature is in defect in Rajputana and the Punjab.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Deccan and isolated falls elsewhere.

The Mail steamer reports that from 54 deg. to 64 deg. she experienced strong or fresh Monsoon and thence to arrival, moderate Monsoon with considerable to moderate sea swell throughout the voyage,

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla | Esplanade | Fort | Colaba. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts |
| Previously registered | 57·13 | 53·56 | 53·13 | 40·66 |
| Thursday, 13th August | 0·15 | 0·12 | 0·13 | 0·19 |
| Total | 57·28 | 53·68 | 53·26 | 40·85 |
| Up to same date last year | 80·94 | 90·09 | 91·25 | 93·13 |

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 14.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1906. | Corpdg. Total 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Cumballa Hill | 0·34 | 51·33 | 30·41 | 84·86 |

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday the 14th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general in the South-East Punjab; Delhi has received 0·50" inch, Ambala 0·80 inch, and Sirsa 1·04 inch. Skies are heavily overcast in the area of rainfall and in the extreme north but are elsewhere only lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the Central districts and normal over the rest of the division; night temperature is generally normal. Winds are easterly or south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—General rain has been received; Allahabad reports 0·90 inch, Cawnpore 2·75 inches, Agra 1·83 inches and Jhansi 2·19 inches. Skies remained moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is equal to the average except for a detect at Cawnpore in the maximum. Winds are north-easterly at Agra, south-westerly at Mainpuri but at the other stations calms prevail.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·29 inch of rain and Ajmer 0·16 inch. Skies are heavily clouded in Rajputana and lightly so in Sind. The moisture in the air is in excess in Rajputana and equal to the average in Sind. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall and normal elsewhere; night temperature is high at Jacobabad and normal at the other stations. Winds are generally westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has been fairly widespread in Gujarat, chief amounts being 1·51 inches at Deesa and 0·32 inch at Ahmedabad. In Kathiawar rainfall has been light and local. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in North Gujarat and normal elsewhere. Usual temperature conditions prevail. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 1·14 inches, Hoshangabad 0·93 inch, Chanda 0·44 inch and Raipur 0·25 inch. Skies are moderately clouded at Khandwa and in Berar but are elsewhere heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Temperature has risen except at Jubbulpore and is now practically normal. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen, the only fall of importance being 0·45 inch at Ratnagiri. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the Deccan; Hyderabad has had 0·51 inch, Nizamabad 0·75 inch, Belgaum 0·24 inch and Aurangabad 0·18 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture, and temperature is everywhere normal. Winds are westerly.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay has begun to affect the weather of the East Central Provinces. Pressure has fallen moderately there and in the adjacent districts of the United Provinces, and heavy rainfall has occurred in the United Provinces and at Jubbulpore. The Arabian Sea current is very weak, no rainfall of importance having occurred on the West Coast, and in consequence the area of low pressure will not develop in intensity.

An area of relatively low pressure is still shown in Rajputana.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Central Provinces and Rajputana; local rain in Gujarat, and on the West Coast. A few falls may occur in the Deccan and Kathiawar.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—s.s. "Oceana," which left Aden on the 9th, experienced from Longitude 54 E. to 64 E. strong or fresh monsoon, thence to arrival moderate monsoon. She had from Longitude 62 E., cloudy or overcast skies, with occasional light rain at Longitude 62 and 68 E., and considerable and, towards the end of the voyage, moderate south-west swell and sea.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

EXPERT FAILED TO CURE HIS ECZEMA
Had Suffered Six Years—Face Badly Affected—Dared Not Go Out when Air Was Raw—Cuticura Proved Only Remedy—Also Cured Ringworm on Girl's Arm.

CUTICURA REMEDIES TWICE SUCCESSFUL

"I found three cakes of Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura Ointment and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent ample to clear me of eczema, with which I had suffered for six years. It was the face principally that was affected and latterly I scarcely dared show myself out of doors if there was the least rawness in the air. I tried two or three doctors, also a chemist who was supposed to be an expert on eczema, but they did not seem to cure me permanently. Also the same box of Cuticura Ointment cured a pretty bad case of ringworm on a girl's arm that I persuaded her to allow me to dress with it. G. L. Monro, Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, May 11, 1907."
Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

MOTHERS
Of Skin-tortured and Disfigured Babies Should Know
That warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura,

the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, and chafings of infants and children, and afford rest and comfort to worried, worn-out parents, when all else fails. Guaranteed absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.
Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Capetown, Natal, etc.; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.

You connect the Accumulator at night. it is Fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor
Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.
Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Meto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON, SO E AG NT FOR INDIA
D. R. DADY,
*Church Gate Buildings*, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MILLER & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.
Oak, Elm, Pine and Teak Wood Coffins, English-made.—Wreaths, Crosses in Domes in varieties, from Rs. 4 upwards, per s.s. *Persia*,
Funeral charges moderate to suit all classes.—Calls attended day and night.

*"Crust so Crisp,
And Crumb so White;
Loaves so Dainty,
Sweet and Light."*
These are just the kind of loaves that you make at home with
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
The SURE Raising Powder.
Fresh from the oven, they are most delicious to eat, and the "Paisley Flour" makes them very digestible.
So easy, too! You can make them in fifteen minutes.
See Recipe for "little dinner loaves" in the tins.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.
Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.
Best *English* white glazed Tiles at specially low rates:

SAL HEPATICA
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from alimentary tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired function.
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & Co., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
BENSON & Co., 86, Esplanade Road

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 14.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 per cent. Consols ... | 86 5/8 | | 1/16 |
| 3 do. Rentes ... ... | 96 1/4 | unchgd | |
| 3 do. Sterling Loan ... | 99 7/16 | 1/8 | |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities ... | 63 1/4 | 1/16 | |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 24 1/16 | 3/16 | |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 24 1/16 | 1/8 | |
| Do. in New York ... | 52 | 1/4 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·15 | unchgd | |
| Do. do do. Berlin | 20·39 3/4 | 1/2 | |
| Do. do. do. New York | 4·83 1/2 | unchgd | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 2 1/2 | since 28th May | |
| Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight | 1 7/16 | 1/16 | |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight | 2 1/2 | unchgd | |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 1/8 | unchgd | |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7/8 | unchgd | |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 5/8 | unchgd | |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans | 1 | unchgd | |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10½ unchanged

Closing tone of Silver:—Dull with downward tendency.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | 6th August. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | ...£36,600,000 | inc. £5,000,000 |
| Public Deposits | ...£ 5,100,000 | dec. £ 100,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£45,500,000 | inc. £ 100,000 |
| Government Securities | £15,500,000 | unchanged. |
| Other Securities | ...£27,700,000 | dec. £ 800,000 |
| Notes and Gold | ...£25,500,000 | inc. £ 900,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... | Quiet and easier. |
| Futures ... ... | ... Steady. |
| East Indian ... ... | ... Steady. |
| Manchester ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Total Sales ... ... | ... 5,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export ... | 200 |
| Imports ... ... | ... ... |
| Mid-Americans ... | 5·92—05 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 7 11/16 unchgd. |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec-Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·29 | 5·08 | 5·01 | 4·95 | 4·93 |
| +08 | +07 | +05 | +05 | +05 |

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl-May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·92 | 4·93 | 4·94 | 4·95 |
| +06 | +06 | +05 | +05 |

**New York—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... | 3,000 |
| Do. do. last year ... | 700 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... ... | ...... |
| Do. to Continent ... ... | 6,000 |

Spot Cotton—10·30—unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct...9·06—04 } Advanced early on limited offerings and declined later owing to weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings.

Do. do. Dec...8·90—01

**New Orleans :—**

Spot Cotton—10 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·09 + 02

Do do Dec. nominal

Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

### WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but steady.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed :—**

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 56 1/4 Aug-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 50 1/4 August-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

**Linseed :—**

Bombay, per 416lbs, ex-ship 48¼ August-Sept—H.A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :—**

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchanged.

**Sugar :—**

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12/10 1/2

Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Firm.

**Metals :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers ... ... ... | £ 74 0 0 |
| Yellow Metal ... ... ... | d. 6 7/16 |
| Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... ... | £ 5 12 6 |

FREIGHT :—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 6 Boxes Gold Bullions. | 5,76,000 | London ... | National Bk. |
| 4 Boxes Rupees. | 28,000 | Hongkong.. | Comptoir National. |
| 2 Bundles Sov... | 90 } | Busreh....... | E. Hayim. |
| Gold Coins ... | 65 } | | |
| Rupees ......... | 5,345 } | | |
| 1 Bundle Gold Bullions | 3,500 | Bushire ... | Khosro Bros |
| 5 Bundles Sov... | 1,140 } | Koweit... | Sundry Importers. |
| Gold Coins ... | 300 } | | |
| Rupees ......... | 7,275 } | | |
| 3 Bundles Sov... | 855 } | Debai ... | |
| Gold Coins ... | 486 } | | |
| Rupees ......... | 4,759 } | | |
| 24 Packages Sov. | 1,31,992 } | Jeddah ... | |
| Gold Coins ... | 23,315 } | | |
| Rupees ......... | 24,634 } | | |
| 1 Case Sov ...... | 22,500 | Jeddah...... | B. & P. S. N. Co. |
| 1 Bundle Sov ... | 4,050 | Jeddah...... | D. S. & Co. |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [14TH AUGUST, 1908.

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates :—**

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 26th May.

Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.

Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „

Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

**Money :—**

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

**Exchange :—**

The market opened unchanged and steady at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and 1s. 4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has again been a small enquiry for T. T. at 1s. 3 7-8d. for August and one or two Banks sold at that rate. Credits are very scarce at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight, but the Government have sold £310,000 on the Secretary of State at 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ... 1s. 3 27/32d. |
| Demand Draft | ... 1s. 3 7/8d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight.. | ... 1s. 4d. |
| Do. 6 months' sight— ... | 1s. 4 5/32d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—Francs | 167 3/4 |
| Do 3 months' sight. Marks | 137 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 132 1/2 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 152 |
| Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... | 176 |

**Government Paper :—**

There has not been much doing in this market to-day. At opening the quotations were 95 3-4 ready and 95 11-16 for the settlement and they close unchanged. Calcutta market is steady at 95 3-4.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... .. Rs. | 95·12 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... ... | 95·11 |

**Bullion :—**

On Thursday Bar silver in London closed 3/16 up at 24 1-16 both for ready and forward delivery; while New York was 1/4 better at 52. Locally the market has been unsettled.

The ready rate opened at 61 1-4 ex-duty but the dealers were selling and quotations close weak as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 7 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 6 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 3 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 4 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 4 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 60 13 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 60 10 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 60 13 0 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ............... | 5,23,000 | ...... |
| Other Deposits ............... | 2,85,000 | ...... |
| Sundries ......................... | ...... | 19,000 |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities ...... | 6,64,000 | ...... |
| Other Authorized Securities | ...... | 14,000 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | ...... | 28,000 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | ...... | 6,40,000 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ......................... | ...... | 2,10,000 |
| Bullion ......................... | ...... | 18,000 |
| Balance with other Banks... | 3,12,000 | ...... |
| Sundries ......................... | ...... | 36,000 |
| Cash ............................. | 7,61,000 | ...... |

**Council Bills :—**

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs only Rs. 70,000 was allotted including extras at 1s. 3d. 29-32. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 17 lakhs and for next week 10 lakhs is again advertised.

The mail of the 31st July brings £520,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and £ 10,000 silver and £ 10,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... Rs. | nil. |
| Bombay ... ... ... „ | 3,00,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... „ | 10,000 |
| Total ... Rs. | 3,10,000 |

The mail of the 7th August brings £170,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... .. Rs. | nil. |
| Bombay ... ... ... „ | nil. |
| Madras ... ... ... „ | 3,76,000 |
| Total...Rs. | 3,70,000 |

The mail of the 14th August brings £110,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... Rs. | 30,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... „ | nil. |
| Madras ... ... ... „ | 40,000 |
| Total...Rs. | 70,000 |

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

| | Total for week. | Total since 1st Oct. 1907 | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ... ... | 37 | 173,671 | 358,322 |
| Central India ... | 111 | 60,584 | 125,892 |
| Barsee and Nugger ... | ... | 116,539 | 257,330 |
| Berars... ... ... | 88 | 315,487 | 468,151 |
| Central Provinces ... | 268 | 242,513 | 309,338 |
| Total Oomras... | 504 | 908,174 | 1,529,033 |
| Dhollera ... ... | 538 | 181,948 | 339,017 |
| Broach ... ... | 234 | 208,006 | 278,915 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 4 867 | 207,402 | 187,594 |
| Westerns ... ... | 1,008 | 22,286 | 15,036 |
| Bengals, N.-W. P. ... | 952 | 331,489 | 510,835 |
| Bengals, Rajputana... | 401 | 40,321 | 119,846 |
| Sind ... ... ... | 3 | 49,265 | 14,679 |
| Persian ... ... | ... | 1,913 | 2,750 |
| American ... ... | 128 | 46,570 | 19,414 |
| Egyptian ... ... | 57 | 7,168 | 1,345 |
| Other Sorts ... ... | ... | 952 | 1,487 |
| Totals... | 8,692 | 2,008,474 | 3,020,001 |

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1907-08. | Bales 1906-07. | Bales Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week ... | 8,692 | 17,395 | —8,703 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct. to 13th August ... | 2,008,474 | 3,020,001 | —1,011,527 |
| Shipments for the week— | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 30,94 | 10,025 | —6,934 |
| China ... ... } Japan ... ... } Coast Ports ... | 45 | 5,912 | —5,867 |
| Total ... | 3,139 | 15,938 | —12,799 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 13th August.. | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 608,045 | 1,138,115 | —530,070 |
| China ... ... | 40,227 | 40,880 | —653 |
| Japan ... ... | 368,528 | 592,077 | —223,549 |
| Coast Ports ... | 35,717 | 63,612 | —27,859 |
| Total ... | 1,052,517 | 1,834,684 | —782,167 |
| Afloat in Harbour— | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 7,626 | 20,003 | —12,377 |
| China ... ... } Japan ... ... } Coast Ports... ... | 955 | 730 | +225 |

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 1st August 1908.—12,324 bales. Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 23rd May 1908.—26,119 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on 1st October 1907. | 378,000 | bales |
| Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 13th August 08. ... ... ... | 2,008,474 | „ |
| | 2,386,474 | „ |
| Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 13th August 1908 ... ... ... | 1,052,517 | „ |
| | 1,333,957 | „ |
| Afloat ... ... ... ... ... | 8,581 | „ |
| | 1,325,376 | „ |
| Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail ... ... ... | 971,600 | „ |
| Stock in all hands on 14th August 1908 | 353,776 | „ |

## EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

There has been a sharp decline in the Home markets during the past week, futures in the American markets having given way about half a cwt. per pound and in Liverpool not quite a farthing. The drop is due to favourable weather and crop reports and to bear pressure and longs unloading. The condition of the crop is said to be excellent and a record yield is anticipated in some quarters. If therefore there is no set-back, or considerable damaged caused by unfavourable weather later on, we may look for a further decline, as the condition of Trade continues bad. We shall, no doubt, see fluctuations but we may anticipate lower prices in the long run.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of rates ruling in the Home Markets, as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

| | Last week. | This week. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LIVERPOOL— | | | |
| Spot ..................... | 6·22 ... | 5·92 ... | —30 |
| Futures, August-Sept. | ...5·17 ... | 5·29 ... | —18 |
| Do. Dec-Jan. | ...5·10 ... | 4·93 ... | —17 |
| NEW YORK— | | | |
| Spot ..................... | 10·65 ... | 10·30 ... | —35 |
| Futures, Oct. ......... | 9·68 ... | 9·06 ... | —62 |
| Do. Dec. ......... | 9·36 ... | 8·90 ... | —46 |
| NEW ORLEANS— | | | |
| Spot ..................... | 10 3/8 ... | 10 ... | —3/8 |
| Futures, Oct. ......... | 9·53 ... | 9·09 ... | —47 |
| Do. Dec. ......... | 9·41 nominal. | | |

The local market has fluctuated during the interval, but at the close is Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lower than the highest point touched during the week. There has been very little doing in New Crop. Exporters have been almost out of the market so far as buying is concerned, and though here and there a disposition to sell has been shown, business has been of a meagre character. The market closes quiet at the undermentioned quotations.

Ready cotton has been easier and there is considerable pressure to move stocks but the off-take is poor, and business drags on daily. Exporters have taken a few lots of high class Oomras, Broach and Coompta discriptions, and mills have continued buying very quietly and only for their immediate requirements.

Receipts for the week are moderate, and consist chiefly of Coomptas and Dharwar, and Bengals.

Crop accounts are, on the whole, satisfactory. In parts of the Punjab and Khandeish slight damage has been done by excessive rain, but generally speaking the week has been favourable for the Crop and the plants are healthy and flourishing. A fortnight or so of bright sunny weather now would be highly beneficial.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | ... 237/8 | March/09 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | ... 232-33 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti | ... 213/14 | Jan/09 |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon | ... 206-7 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola | ... 199 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... | ... 199 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... | ... 194 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | ... 186-7 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | ... 192-3 | „ |
| Fine M G. Bengals ... | ... 183 | „ |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | ... 172 1/2 | „ |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 5,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | 5,000 „ |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·27 | 5·06 | 5·00 | 4·93 |
| —02 | —02 | —01 | —02 |

| Dec.-Jan | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March | Mar Apl. | Apl.-May |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·90 | 4·90 | 4·91 | 4·92 | 4·93 |
| —02 | —02 | —02 | —02 | —02 |

### FREIGHTS.

The market continues quiet. Business has been done for ready Marseilles, Antwerp, Hull and Liverpool at 6s., Dunkirk at 6s. 6d., Genoa and Havre at 8s. 6d. and London and Hamburg at 7s.

The following are quotations :—

| | Seeds. | Cotton. | August. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antwerp ... | 7s. | 7s. 6d. | „ |
| Dunkirk ... | 7s. | 7s. 6d. | „ |
| Hamburg ... | 7s. 6d. | 8s. | „ |
| London ... | 7s. 6d. | 8s. | „ |
| Havre ... | 8s. 6d. | 9s. 6d. | „ |
| Genoa ... | 8s. 6d. | 9s. | „ |
| Liverpool & Marseilles | 6s. 6d. | 7s. | „ |
| Hull ... | 6s. 6d. | 7s. | „ |

The "Austrian Lloyds" quotes August, 10s. seeds, and 11s. cotton, and September, the same rates; for October 11s. and 12s. respectively; for November, 12s. and 13d., and for December, 13s. and 14s.

The "Rubattino" rates are, September, 9s. seeds, and 10s. cotton; October, 8s. and 9s.; November, 11s. and 12s., and December, 12s. and 13s.

The "Anchor Line" quotes August and September, 7s.

The "P. and O." rates are August, 8s.; September, 8s. 6d, November; 9s. and December, 10s.

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 21,531 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 7,897 „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... ... | 6,592 „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 2,916 „ |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 5,869 „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 2,479 „ |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 19,292 „ |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 28,862 „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 17,539 „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 36,425 „ |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 1,8047 „ |
| Gram ... ... ... ... | 9,936 „ |
| Jowar ... ... ... ... | 18 „ |
| Maize ... ... ... ... | 739 „ |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

During the early part of the week the market was steady and a fair business was done, but later on the demand eased off and prices declined slightly. At the close we quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... ... | Rs. 8 7 0 B. T. |
| September ... ... ... | „ 8 13 6 R. T. |
| New Crop, May... ... ... | „ 7 12 6 |

**Rapeseed :—**

The market has been quiet and prices have given way. Only a small business has been done, and closing rates are about as under :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore ... ... | 8 10 0 B. T. |
| „ Yellow Guzerat ... ... | 10 1 0 „ |
| „ „ Cawnpore ... ... | 9 11 0 „ |
| Brown Delhi, Apl.-May. ... ... | 7 9 6 „ |

**Gingellyseed :—**

A small business has been done in New Crop during the week, Bold White 85 per cent. having been done at Rs. 48-8 0 and afterwards at Rs. 47-0-0, December-January delivery.

**Poppyseed :—**

The market has ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 10-8 0, at which rate we close.

**Castorseed :—**

Business has been done during the week at Rs. 30-8-0 to Rs. 31-0-0 and the market close steady at the latter rate.

**Cottonseed :—**

The market has been quiet at Rs. 26-8-0 throughout the week.

**Mowraseed :—**

Prices are somewhat easier than last week's closing quotations but a fair business has been done at Rs. 5-14-0 B. T. and the market closes firm at this rate and Rs. 6 3-0 R. T.

**Wheat :—**

The market is easier and prices for New Crop are giving way. We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ... | Rs. 6 3 0 R. T. |
| New „ April-May ... | „ 5 2 0 „ |

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is practically unchanged, with very little business doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is very depressed. The demand is next to nothing and a great number of dealers are in favour of stopping all purchases for some time to come.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is very dull, and the demand for these goods has altogether stopped. The Home market is steady, but no fresh business has been done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market continues very dull. Stocks are very heavy. Home prices are steady.

DHOOTIES :—Dullness prevails in this market. There is no demand at present. The Home market is a little easier, but there is no business doing.

### METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market has continued firm during the week and our market has also been firm throughout the week. The demand from the districts has been larger and ready stocks were sold at higher prices.

YELLOW METAL.—Has also been firm and Rupee prices are 12 to 14 annas up on the week. The demand has been somewhat larger than usual.

### COALS.

We have had another dull market this week beyond the fact that the M. and S. M. Railway invited tenders for 40,000 tons, Bengal coal, to be delivered at Madras in the months of August to November, for which several of the Bombay importers have lodged tenders. Sellers for this port are anxious to do business for forward shipments, but buyers will not hear of the prices they ask.

We quote :—

| | Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Cardiff ... ... ... | .. 21 0 0 | per ton. |
| Davison's West Hartley | ... 20 0 0 | „ |
| Yorkshire ... ... | ... 19 8 0 | „ |
| Scotch ... ... ... | ... 18 8 0 | „ |
| Deshergbur Bengal ... | ... 15 4 0 | „ |
| Lawrie's Deshergbur ... | ... 15 0 0 | „ |
| Seebpore ... ... | ... 15 0 0 | „ |
| Hielger's Anthracite ... | ... 14 12 0 | „ |
| Hielger's Standard ... | ... 14 4 0 | „ |
| Shaw's Anthracite ... | ... 14 8 0 | „ |
| Shaw's Standard ... | ... 14 0 0 | „ |

### PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the under mentioned brands are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Burmah Oil Swan Brand Bulk ... | Rs. 2 15 0 per unit. |
| „ tins „ „ ... | Rs. 3 9 0 per pair. |
| Ship Brand Bulk ... ... ... | Rs. 3 5 0 per unit |
| „ tins „ „ ... | Rs. 3 15 0 per pair. |
| Resing Sun Brand Bulk, ... ... | Rs. 3 7 0 per unit. |
| „ tins „ „ ... | Rs. 4 1 0 per pair. |
| Anchor Brand cases ... ... ... | Rs. 4 6 0 per case. |

### SHARES.

The market is steady but very few transactions are reported as there were two holidays during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,420, Bank of Bengal to Rs. 1,500, Bank of India's are unchanged at Rs. 64 and Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 54. In Miscellenous list, Badham Piles are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 126, Bombay Burmah's have jumped to Rs. 10,400 X.D., and quarter shares to Rs. 2,650 The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy., Ld., Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 161 and Ordinary shares of the same Company have improved to Rs. 139. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary shares have been placed at Rs. 336 1-4 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 275. Kemp's are unchanged at Rs. 205 X. D., Treacher's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 600, Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. Ld., shares have been placed at Rs. 492 1-2. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Deferred shares have changed hands at Rs. 50, and Preference shares at Rs. 4 1-2 discount per share, while Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 14 discount per share. In Mill Companies, Central India's are unchanged at Rs. 1,710. Century's are quiet at Rs. 370. Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 97 1-2, and Colaba Land and Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,085. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 350; Empress are quiet at Rs. 300; Framji Petit's have advanced to Rs. 1,410; Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 160; Kohinoor's are unchanged at Rs. 740; Luxmi Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 1,395; Manekji Petit's advanced to Rs. 3,172 1-2, but close at Rs. 3,167 1-2. Morarji's are steady at Rs. 2,950; New Great Eastern are unchanged at Rs. 185; Press shares are nearly unchanged; Mofussils at Rs. 650; New Berar's at Rs. 500; Munmar's at Rs. 290 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 130. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 565, Ahmedabad, Dholkas at 103. Tapti Valleys at Rs. 420 and Amritsar Patti's are quiet at Rs. 1141-2. The rest are unchanged.

### BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967) ... | 99-14 0 |
| 4 per cent. „ Improvement Trust (due 1967) | 99-4 0 |
| 4 per cent. „ Municipality (due 1946) ...... | 99-4-0 |
| 5 per cent. „ „ (due 1925) ...... | 113-0-0 |
| 5 per cent. „ „ (due 1933) ...... | 115-0-0 |

Latest quotations received on 14th August from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Atchinsons ................................ | 91½ |
| Eries ........................................ | 24½ |
| Unions ...................................... | 162½ |
| Southern Pref. (American)............ | 51½ |
| Canadian Pacific Railway ............ | 173½ |
| Grand Trunk 1st Pref ................. | 97½ |
| Buenos Great Southern Ordy ........ | 127 |
| Burma Railway ........................... | 105 |
| Nizam's State Railway.................. | 110 |
| South Indian Railway (1910)......... | 102 |
| Southern Punjab Railway ............ | 123 |
| Brighton A (Berthas) ................... | 73½ |
| Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...... | 41½ |
| Great Western (Ord.) .................. | 117½ |
| Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ... | 205½ |
| Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ... | 3 1/16 |
| Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ........................................ | 9½ |
| Barnagore Jute Factory ................ | 3½ |
| Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ........... | 10½ |
| British Electric Traction Preference...... | 4½ |
| Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ......... | 4 7/16 |
| Calcutta Electric Supply ................ | 6 |
| Calcutta Trams.............................. | 5½ |
| Shell Transport (Ordy.) .................. | £2 3s. 6d. |
| Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ... | 90½ |
| Chartered of S. Africa .................. | 15s. 3d. |
| Consolidated Goldfields ................ | 4 1/16 |
| East Rands.................................... | 4 5/16 |
| Rand Mines ................................. | 6½ |
| Tanganyikas ................................ | 3 9/16 |
| Mysore Gold ................................ | 4½ |
| Champion Reefs............................. | 7s. 3d. |
| Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)........ | 3s. 6d. |
| Goldfields of Dharwar...................... | 3s. 9d. |
| Hutti (Nizam's) ............................. | 1½ |
| Hyderabad (Deccan)......................... | 2 5/16 |
| Nundydroog ................................. | 24s. 6d. |
| Anaconda Copper........................... | 10 |
| Rio Tinto (Ordy.) .......................... | 70 |
| Johannesburg Consolidated.............. | 29s. 3d. |
| Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ............... | 8½ |
| Oroya Browuhill ........................... | 15s. |
| Withwatersrand Deep...................... | 3 1/16 |
| New Kleinfontein ........................... | 2½ |
| Great Boulder Proprietary ............... | 27s. 3d. |

### BILLS ON LONDON.

The Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of States for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29-32d. the rupee.

All applications for bills should reach the Comptroller General at Calcutta not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday, the 20th August, 1908.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY EARNINGS.

| Earnings for June 1908. | | Increase or Decrease on previous year. | Increase or Decrease since 1st January 1908, over corresponding period last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Traction—Horse...... | Nil | — 80,826 | —6,25,793 |
| Do. Electric ...... | 1,41,715 | +1,04,307 | +8,44,488 |
| General Lighting and Power Supply*...... | 29,003 | +9,566 | +69,794 |
| Rs. | 1,70,718 | +33,047 | +2,88,489 |

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramway.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, JULY 28.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering—Major A T Moore, R E, to be brigade-major and secretary, vice Lieut-Col H B Williams, D S O, July 1.

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt A E W Harman, from the Army Service Corps, to be captain and adjutant July 29.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabineers—Capt A du P T Cole is seconded for service on the Staff July 6.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Second Lieut the Hon O E Vesey is seconded for service on the Staff, under the provisions of Article 74 h, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 May 7.

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers—Second Lieut V L C Manning to be lieutenant, vice H E Connop, promoted March 25.

15th The King's Hussars—Lieut R V Pollok is seconded for service on the Staff June 1.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col E A Fanshawe, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay July 29. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—G P Leach, C R R Hornung, D R Coode, M Gregory, H L Evans, C L Knyvett, J H Nunn, R F Adam, C A Eeles, J L C White, D C Wilson, July 27.

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—J S B Harvey, T Campbell, H L F Dimmock, E C Brown, G McC Roome, C H Clibborn, E M C Clarke, C P G Cameron, A H M Cherry, W F F Scott, S F B Bussell, L K Leeson July 27. Capt F C Poole, D S O, to be adjutant, vice Capt I B F Currie, seconded July 13.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major M L Tuke is placed on retired pay July 26.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—W E Nicol, vice W D Drury-Lowe, resigned; W T Payne-Gallwey, M V O, vice W E Nicol, seconded for service with the Macedonian Gendarmeri; J B, Earl Stanhope, vice W T Payne-Gallwey, M V O, appointed adjutant July 11.

Infantry.

The Buffs East Kent Regt.—Capt. E H Finch-Hatton C S O, to be major, vice A L Lynden-Bell, C M G, promoted lieutenant-colonel, half-pay July 4.

The King's Liverpool Regt.—Major H S Woolrych to retire on retired pay July 29.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Major C W Garraway retires on retired pay July 29.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt. W H S McAlester to be major, vice C J E A McArthur, retired July 20.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Corporal H Genge-Andrews, from the Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H Needham, seconded July 29.

The East Surrey Regt —Supernumerary Capt. V J Birkbeck to be captain. vice J Fitz W Aroedeckne-Butler, retired July 18.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Second Lieut. J M Wardell, from Untouched List for auxiliary forces University candidate, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C H Green, seconded July 29.

The Welsh Regt—Second Lieut A G Lyttelton to be lieutenant, vice O L Mathias, resigned, July 4.

The Essex Regt—Lieut A H P Rose is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Infantry July 16.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Second Lieut M Browne to be lieutenant, vice H S Winthrop, resigned April 11.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Second Lieut H P Steel to be lieutenant, vice V A Gillam, appointed adjutant July 1.

The Durham Light Inf—Second Lieut H R M Cullagh to be lieutenant, vice G F Hudson-Kinahan, seconded June 25.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut J P Tredennick to be lieutenant, vice A W Newton, retired, July 18.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Capt G Paley to be major, vice Brevet Col W N Congreve, V C, M V O, promoted lieutenant-colonel, half pay. July 8.

The Army Service Corps.

Capt E W Alderson resigns his commission, July 29.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut T F Lumb resigns his commission, July 29.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned ladies to be staff nurses (provisionally:—Miss G E Browning July 6, Miss N I Jordan July 10, Miss A I Buyers July 11.

Army Ordnance Department.

Conductor H J G Cornes, from Army Ordnance Corps, to be an assistant commissary of ordnance, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieut. A G Mitchell, deceased July 29.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen. C H Des Vœux, C B, Indian Army, to be lieutenant-general, vice G L R Richardson, C B, C S I, C I E, retired April 7; Col. E E Carr, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of a district, is placed on half pay July 27; Brevt Col. E A Fanshawe, half-pay, to be colonel July 29; Major A B King, from the Royal Irish Regt, to be lieutenant-colonel, half-pay July 26. The local rank of captain granted to the undermentioned officers while serving with the Somali Standing Militia is continued to them while employed as company commanders with the King's African Rifles, on the amalgamation of the former force with the later:—Lieut local Capt A E H Breslin, 4th Queen's Own Hussars; Lieut local Capt W Swire, Reserve of Officers; Capt A S Lawrance, Middlesex Duke of Cambridge's Hussars Yeomanry; Lieut local Capt H J G Bird, the Prince of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt; Qrmr and Honorary Capt J Bett, quartermaster and adjutant, Royal Military School of Music, is granted the honorary rank of major July 26.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut. T T Power resigns his commission July 29.

Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned lieutenants are transferred, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—H F Gutch, late the Kent Royal Garrison Art. (Militia); A N C Macklin, late the Kent Royal Garrison Art. (Militia) July 29. The undermentioned to be be lieutenants:—Honorary Lieut. L Maberley, late lieutenant Imperial Yeomanry; C Mitchell, late lieutenant Grenadier Guards; A J M Saville-Farr, late lieutenant 4th batt the East Surrey Regt.

Admiralty. 28th July.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Francis Vanzeller has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 22nd July.

Admiralty, 29th July.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant Philip Walter Kent has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 23rd July.

Admiralty, 30th July.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1900—Engineer Commander William Henry Samuel Moysey has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 23rd July.


MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THEREBY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundations of success. A man with a defective memory cannot succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot, of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market, Bombay, No. 2.



A Word (AND A BIG ONE)
About our SALE.

The underlying principle of any success is creative ability and tremendous energy. It is first

"KNOWING HOW"

and then . . . . . . . . . .

"DOING IT"

We have "known how" for twenty years and more and have been "doing" big things all that time. Each year has added to our power of organization. There has been a steady march "onward" and "upward," with the result that NOW the force, ability and energy at the back of our business makes it tremendously popular and prosperous.

OUR SALE is a varitable money-saving triumph as the undermentioned specimen offers will demonstrate. You can only secure these goods while the Sale Lasts; so be wise in time.

SPECIMEN OFFERS THESE

THE "EMPIRE" BOOT.

The Empire Boot in stout black calf with medium and wide fittings, plain toe caps, good substantial soles studded with hob nails, well sewn and finished, just the boot for Railway man and plantees. Specially suited for jungle and up-country wear.

Special Price,

Rs. 6-4 a pair.

The "King" Tan Chromchide boot as per illustration, a magnificent boot for heavy wear in medium broad toes, leather lined, only the best English materials are used throughout. This boot is thoroughly waterproof, an excellent boot for shooting or riding.

Note our Special Price,

Rs. 12-12 per pair.

The "Prince" Black Chromchide waterproof boot as per illustration, broad welt medium Toes.

This is a splendid boot for district use. All sizes in stock.

Note our Special Price,

Rs. 11 a pair.

The "High Grade" Tan Lace Boots, as per illustration, a superior make of boot in Tan leather lined, medium toe, splendid value.

Rs. 12-12 a pair.

The "First Choice" Black Derby Boot, as per illustration, leather lined, neat toe cap in beautiful soft leather, exceedingly smart and stylish shape.

Special Price,

Rs. 12-12 a pair.

The "Varsity" Tan Derby Boot in very light materials, suitable for afternoon wear, a boot that we are satisfied will give good wear under any condition.

Note our Special Price,

Rs. 15-8 a pair.

Our special Rope sole shoes in superior English make of thoroughly reliable quality, suitable for athletes.

Special Price,

Rs. 4-4 a pair.

White Canvas Tennis shoes, leather soles.

All sizes.

Rs. 3-15 a pair.

White Canvas Tennis shoes, with red rubber soles. These are sewn and cemented.

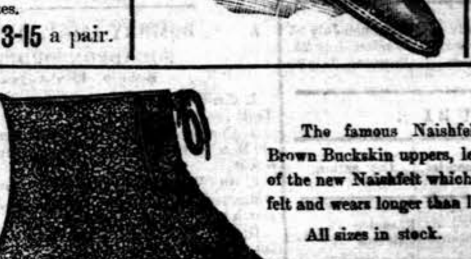
All sizes.

Rs. 5 per pair.

White Canvas Tennis shoes, rubber soles.

All sizes.

Rs. 1-6 a pair.



The famous Naishfelt boots in White or Brown Buckskin uppers, leather lined, soles made of the new Naishfelt which is made of compressed felt and wears longer than leather or rubber.

All sizes in stock.

Special Price,

Rs. 13-15 per pair.

Parry, Smith & Co.'s
SALE NOW ON
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

## HIGH COURT.

### THE ESTATES OF THE BHONSLAYS.

### Leave to Appeal to Privy Council.

In the High Court the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, have disposed of an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against a decision given by the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, late Chief Justice of Bombay, with whom was the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, in reference to the estates of the Bhonslays, the historic family of the Rajahs of Nagpur. The parties to the Privy Council appeal were the sons and heirs of Raja Janoji Saheb Bhonslay: Shrimant Raja Bahadur Raghojirao, appellant and original defendant; Shrimant Raja Laxmanrao Saheb, was the respondent and original plaintiff. Mr. R. N. Gadkari had filed the application as the "Am Mukhtiar," of the first-mentioned party, Mr. Narayen Narhar Vyas being the Kul-Mukhtiar or holder of a general power of attorney from the second. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Dixit Dhanjishah and Sunderdas, appeared for the appellant-defendant; Mr. G. K. Gadgil, with Mr. G. S. Rao, appeared for the respondent-plaintiff Laxmanrao.

The founder of the Bhonslay family was, Parsoji Madhoji, a Watandar of Deor in Satara, who was a Siledar, or Captain of the Mahratta Cavalry, and who was known by the title "Sena Sahab Subah." His descendant Raghoji I. was one of the principal Sirdars of the Peishwa of Poona; he flourished in 1698-1755. When the Peshwai Sirdars, growing independent from their feudal overlord at Poona, began to create kingdoms for themselves, Raghoji's military spirit was not loth to seize a like opportunity for himself, and he extended his conquests into Bengal, Chhota Nagpur, Behar, Central Provinces, Benares, and some parts of the Nizam's dominions in the Deccan. Successors followed him; one of them was, Mudhoji, commonly known as Apa Saheb, who died in 1840. He was deposed from the 'Gadi' by the British authorities in 1818, on account of his treachery and hostility. He had been in league with Bajirao, the last of the Peishwas; in three pitched battles he was defeated, and his kingdom conquered. It was declared forfeited, and annexed to the British Indian Empire. He was the grandson of Raghoji I., and the great grandfather of the parties to the present appeal. After him came Bajiba Saheb, who died without an heir natural or adopted, and his property was incorporated with the British territory in 1853. Raghoji III succeeded by virtue of the treaty of Nagpore ratified in 1826. During the troublous times of the Indian Mutiny, 1856-7, great and loyal services were rendered by Maharani Baka Bai Saheb to the British Crown in consideration of which the Government of India, and the Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, recognised in 1862, the adoption by her of Janoji, father of the parties to the appeal. The whole of the private property of the late Raja was released from sequestration; the Government was pleased to confer upon Janoji the title of "Raja Bahadur of Deor," along with the lands of Deor, as an hereditary appanage to the title.

In the present application the claim was laid down at Rs. 89,470; the appeal-claim was reduced to Rs. 65,000, as the Jaghir of Deor in the Satara District was not granted in the claim awarded to the plaintiff, on account of its having been held as an appanage to the title of "Raja Bahadur of Deor."

Mr Gadgil, in showing cause against the granting of the permission to appeal to the Privy Council, urged before their Lordships that, as there was no substantial question of law involved, leave could not be granted under Sec. 596 of the Civil Procedure Code. But, on the other hand, the appealable value of the claim was more than Rs. 10,000, admittedly. The decision of Rao Bahadur Anant Gopal Bhave, First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, had been affirmed by the High Court in appeal, on all questions of facts; there being concurrent findings on facts by the High Court no appeal lay.

The learned Chief Justice enquired whether construction of documents was not a question of law.

Mr. Gadgil submitted that the construction of the words of the documents was a questions of fact: but the legal effect to be given to the document was a question of law. Mr. Gadgil cited three printed Bombay decisions, delivered in 1896; 23 Weekly Reporter, 306; and 1 Q. B. 1891, Lindley, L. J. quoted in one of the three Bombay decisions by Justices Hoskyng and Fulton. He showed, by means of these, that when evidence had been given for the construction of words of the documents, it became a question of fact, and it no longer remained a question of law.

The Chief Justice drew counsel's attention to Section 95.

Mr. Gadgil: It is exactly applicable here. Evidence had been given, continued Mr. Gadgil, what the expression "Deor lands" in the sanad meant. Both the Courts had held upon the strength of it, that the lands were Saranjam; therefore, hereditary and impartible. But the respondent-plaintiff had been granted, nevertheless, partition of properties in the Poona, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur Districts, which followed the ordinary rule of the Hindu law, and was subject to partition. Added Mr. Gadgil, an error had crept into the record; in the judgment, Exhibit 409 had been described as the confirmation by the Secretary of State of the "sanad" of the title of 1861; while it was really a confirmation of Exhibit 408, which was the resolution of the Government of India. The "sanad" was Exhibit No. 482.

Mr. Inverarity, in reply, contended that what property had been granted to the Raja of Deor, was itself a question of law; so was the question, whether the Watans and the Inams were partible or not. Construction of documents was certainly a substantial question of the law. The properties granted to Janoji were neither a new-grant nor a re-grant; but they were simply continued to him; therefore, they maintained the old character of their tenure as Jaghirs or Saranjams, and therefore, they were impartible.

Mr. Gadgil said, that no arguments had been addressed in regard to this impartibility. In fact, the then learned Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes, had admitted at the hearing of the appeal, that the Exhibit 437, which was the list of the characters of the tenures embodied in the resolution of the Government of Bombay of 1864, was a proper list; this was now sought to be disputed in the memorandum, specifying the grounds of appeal.

Two hearings having been occupied in counsel's arguments, the learned Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court, at their conclusion. There being a substantial question of law, and the appeal claim being Rs. 65,000, leave was given to appeal to the Privy Council.

It might be added, that the whole estate was worth over a crore of rupees. Properties in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces, bringing an annual income of about three lakhs of rupees, had been divided between the brothers; also, jewellery and other valuables worth from thirty to forty lakhs of rupees.

### SUIT AGAINST A LUNATIC.

Yesterday in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard a suit brought by Manasseh Jacob Manasseh, Jewish inhabitant, residing at Apollo Bunder, against Shapurji Hormusji Harver, a lunatic, by his guardian ad-litem, Sorabji Hormusji Harver, residing at Taj Mahal Hotel, in which the plaintiff prayed that defendant may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 31,853-3-6 for principal and interest; that it may be declared that, subject to the charge of the first mortgagee, the plaintiff has a first charge on the sum of Rs. 51,182-15-5, now in the hands of Bachubai, wife of Rustomji Kawasji Parukh, etc; that the defendant may be restrained by injunction from receiving the said sum of Rs. 51,182-15-5; that the defendant's share in the sale proceeds may be applied towards payment of the plaintiff's claim, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhoy, and Billimoria, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by an indenture of second mortgage, dated 5th June 1905, the defendant in consideration of the sum of Rs. 22,000 lent to him by the plaintiff, assigned to him his undivided one-fifth share in all the lands and premises, and shares, securities, and monies to which he had a claim, subject to a mortgage subsisting thereon, dated 1st February 1905, and made between defendant of the one part and Hormusji Edalji Master of the other part. The lands, premises, and shares and securities formed part of the residuary estate of Bai Aimai, widow of Nowroji Pallonji Battliwala; and were bequeathed to defendant by the will of Bai Aimai, probate whereof was granted in March 1903 to three Parsee executrices named therein. It was represented by defendant to plaintiff that the legacy to him had been assented to by the executrices. By a deed of further charge dated 23rd February 1906, defendant, in consideration of a further sum of Rs. 15,000, lent by the plaintiff, charged the lands, premises, shares and securities with the repayment of the sum of Rs. 15,000 as of the sum of Rs. 22,000. The executrices had sold a major portion of the properties and shares, to which defendant was entitled. Defendant had paid to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 7,700 in part payment of his debt. The executrices had intimated to the plaintiff that they held in their hands a sum of Rs. 51,182-15-5 on account of the share of the defendant in the immoveable properties sold by them. The plaintiff submitted that the events which would entitle him to immediate payment of the monies due to him under the deeds of mortgage, had actually happened. The total amount due to plaintiff for principal and interest up till 21st 1907 came to Rs. 31,853-3-6.

The written statement of the defendant, filed by his guardian ad litem, stated that the defendant had been a person of a weak state of mind ever since the year 1902, and about the time when the said deeds were executed, his weakness of mind had grown so much that he was not in a fit or proper state to manage his own affairs, and was incapable of fully understanding the nature of the transactions he entered into. Defendant denied that any event had happened to entitle the plaintiff to immediate payment of monies due under the deeds of mortgage. The plaintiff had no justification in filing his suit before the dates when the principal monies became payable; and the suit should be dismissed as premature. Without prejudice to his contentions, defendant was willing that a decree may be passed in favour of the plaintiff for such amount as may be found due to him after deduction of a sum of Rs. 7,700, and interest on the sum from the date of its payment; and that the plaintiff should be directed to bear the defendant's costs of the suit.

The hearing was proceeded with.

### A TIMBER MERCHANT'S ESTATE.

Yesterday, in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of the administration suit of Halimabai, widow of Haji Ahmed Haji Usman Daud and five of her children, against Ismail Haji Ahmed, his brother and sister, also the sons and daughter of Haji Ahmed, a timber-merchant, who, according to the plaintiffs, died possessed of properties worth fifteen lakhs of rupees, but who, according to the defendants, owned properties worth from two to three lakhs only. Plaintiffs wanted their respective shares, which, the defendants said, they were willing to give. The case has been reported. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, with Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Jinnah, with Mr. Rustom Wadia, appeared for the first two defendants; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, with Mr. Hormazdiar N. Koyaji, appeared for the third defendant. His Lordship referred the case to the Commissioner for taking accounts, on the basis of an ordinary administration suit; continued Mr. R. D. Settna in the receivership; declared the will, propounded by the first two defendants, as the last will of the deceased; and reserved further directions and costs.

## POLICE COURT.

### THEFT OF A COAT.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Jalbhai Byramji Hansotia and Maneckji Jamsetji Contractor, Parsis, with the theft of a coat and a ring of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Bala Saheb Gaekwar, Chief Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Kolahpur. The evidence showed that a few days ago while the complainant was staying with one Balwant Gunpat, a student of the Aryan School of Medicine at Girgaum the two accused had taken a woman to the place and when the complainant and the woman were in an inner room the accused took away the coat and the ring. The matter was reported to the police and the accused were arrested. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In view of the tranquility that now prevails His Excellency Sir George Clarke has passed an order for the release of some of the mill-hands who were sent to jail by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. An intimation to this effect was conveyed to Mr. Setalwad yesterday. The order affects about half a dozen rioters who were concerned in the riots that took place at DeLisle Road. The sentences ranged from three weeks to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## FOOTBALL.

### Harwood League.

The forty-sixth fixture of the League was played last evening on the Cooperage between the Commercial Gymkhana and the Young Men's Christian Association attracting only a moderate attendance, while the game itself was a second rate display of football science. By science, one usually means combination, and there was precious little of this, the weakness of both sides lying mainly in the forward divisions, who, on approaching the opposing goal were at sixes and sevens. Whereas the Commercials showed nervousness at critical moments, the Y. M. C. A. were apt to show over-anxiety and and crowd together far too much; Barrett and Wolley showed up best of the former, and Dowling of the latter with G. Brewin in the second half.

Of the defence, the halves of both sides were undoubtedly the strongest line and Jaeger of the Y. M., well assisted by MacMullen, gave a really finished display and frequently came in for well-deserved applause, whereas Hotz and Osborne were conspicuous for the others. Kelly and Chapman respectively proved themselves two of the soundest kicks amongst backs in the League, and that neither goal-keeper was kept very busy conclusively proves the weakness of the forwards.

That the Y. M. C. A. won was a matter of general satisfaction to a large majority of the spectators, not because they originally had more sympathizers, but because it was evident as the game progressed, they were playing the more gentlemanly game. It is not often that one has to complain of a civilian team playing other than a gentlemanly game, and one feels reluctant to accuse one of doing so. Throughout the game, however, the whistle was continually on the go for infringements of the rules by the Commercials, and one must mention that the refereeing of Sergeant Dow was as unbiased and competent as could be wished. Lay, on being sent back during the second half, was once more the chief offender and again for the fact that he was the cause of a penalty-kick being awarded, he has to be thanked for the Gymkhana's defeat—this was no excuse for the other back to follow suit and there were others who should pay more attention to the ball than the man.

It was a bit of bad luck for the Y. M. when the first and only goal of the initial moiety was scored through C. Templeton miskicking at a centre by Marsden. It was well into the second period before they equalized through Dowling heading in a well-placed shot by Jaeger. Ten minutes before time the winning goal came from a penalty shot, with which Kelly made no mistake.

This will probably lose the Commercial Gymkhana the first place amongst civilian teams.

The teams lined up at 6-5 p. m and the Commercial Gymkhana defending the Southern goal kicked off and at once began to worry their adversaries and secured two corners, but no advantage resulted. The Young Men then possessed the ball from the kick-in, and H. Templeton and T. Brewin passing the sphere between them approached the Gymkhana posts, where Chapman in trying to save incurred a corner. It was profitless; then the ball was seen all over the field, the brilliant play of the Y. M. centre-half, Jaeger, being very conspicuous. A missile of G. Brewin having narrowly missed the flags, the Commercials were now in possession and their left wing threatened and C. Templeton, in clearing a shot from Marsden, kicked the ball into his own nets. Desultory play followed and further scoring was made impossible by the poor combination and shooting of the forwards on both sides. Towards the close of this period, Y. M. C. A. were pressing but Hotz, Osborne and Chapman cleverly defended their outposts. Dowling missed a good chance of equalizing by being too slow to shoot the ball, with an open goal before him when it was centred to him by G. Brewin.

Score:—

Commercial Gymkhana ............ 1 Goal.
Y. M. C. A. ............................ Nil.

On crossing over, the game was more of a lively order, though one on which the Referee had to keep a vigilant eye. The Young Men opened the attack and Jaeger sent a long volley which missed the right post by a few inches. A counter-attack followed but the Commercial outsides were found offside. Both the flags were now visited by turns; then out of a melee in front of the Commercial goal, Jaeger sent a beauty, and Dowling headed it in between the posts, thus equalizing. At this stage, i.e., after a quarter of an hour's play, Lay exchanged places with Chapman, left-back. T. Brewin put in some good runs and a stinger from him was timely cleared by Gilbert. After a couple of minutes in midfield, the Y. M. C. A. right wing threatened, and Lay having fouled within the goal-area, a penalty shot was decreed and Kelly notched the second goal. Play of a well-contested order ensued and though Jaeger and Dowling made some pretty charges to augment their score they failed to bring off further increase. Fouls were constantly given towards the close.

Score:—

Y. M. C. A. ......................... 2 Goals
Commercial Gymkhana ............ 1 Goal

TEAMS.

Y. M. C. A.

Goal—Philips.
Backs—Kelly, C. Templeton.
Half-backs—MacMullen, Jaeger, Humphreys.
Forwards—T. Brewin, H. Templeton, G. Brewin, Dowling, Rowbottom.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Goal—Gilbert.
Backs—Harwood, Chapman.
Half-backs—Bellamy, Osborne, Hotz.
Forwards—Symes, Barrett, Lay, Woolley, Marsden.

Referee—Sergeant Dow.

LEAGUE TABLE.

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | Goals F. | Goals A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Scots "B" | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 2 | 26 |
| Royal G. Artillery | 13 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 29 | 13 | 17 |
| Royal Scots "A" | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 7 | 14 |
| Commercial Gymkhana | 13 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 25 | 9 |
| Y. M. C. A. | 11 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 23 | 9 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 11 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 8 |
| Govt. Telegraph | 11 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 26 | 7 |
| Rovers F. C. | 10 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 23 | 2 |

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

This evening on the Cooperage there will be a game between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas, starting at 5-45 p. m. This should prove a most interesting event and it is hoped the deserving Indo-British Institution will benefit to no little extent.

R. F. A. vs. NORTHAMPTONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 14.

This was a splendid game throughout and all martial Kirkee appeared to have come on to the Ghorpuri ground yesterday to witness it. The Northamptons, who have not played football as a combined team since the last Bombay Tournament, had a great tussle at it with the Kirkee gunners, and the former having been defeated by the R. F. A., by one goal to love, the final now lies between the Worcesters and the R. F. A., and it will be played on Tuesday next.

## BOXING.

### Royal Fusiliers Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, August 14.

The Royal Fusiliers Boxing Tournament was started before huge audiences at Trimulgherry.

The number of entries entails five nights' boxing.

The competition is open to all India.

In the first day's events Private Bolesworth, Leicester Regiment, beat Driver Cooper, "S" Battery, R. H. A.; Lance-Corporal Melville, 13th Hussars, beat Private Dixon, Worcester Regiment; and Gunner Carter, 7th Battery, R. F. A., beat Private Makins, Lincoln Regiment.

Last night's boxing was postponed on account of the rain.

## CRICKET.

The following will represent the Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway to-morrow:—F. J. Clark, Captain W. M. Turner, E. E. Coombs, Lieutenant R. McCallum, H. G. Wheeler, F. P. West, P. M. D. Sanderson, Lieutenants H. M. Alexander and F. W. Townend, Commander D. F. Vines, and G. C. Phillips.

In the match Bombay Gymkhana "B" team vs R. I. L. I., the following will play for the former to-morrow:—Hewlett, Saward, Blanford, Gordon, Reid, Beadell, Reed, Osborne, Bishop, Hunt, and Ware.

## ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL.

### Opening Ceremony.

Yesterday was a red-letter day in the annals of the Robert Money School as it saw the opening of the new building at Girgaum, when the dedication ceremony took place. For the last year the school has been conducted in a large bungalow, belonging to the C. M. S. in Dhanji Street, while the new building was in course of erection. The time was fixed for ten o'clock, and by that hour a large company of friends and students had assembled in the spacious hall of the school which had been decorated with flags and foliage for the occasion.

The Hon. H. E. E. Procter was in the chair, and, after the hymn "Jesus shall reign" and a passage of Scripture, called upon the Rev. T. W. Sharpley (in the absence of the Archdeacon of Bombay, who unavoidably could not be present) to dedicate the school to God in prayer.

There then followed the hymn "O God our Help in ages past" when the Rev. F. J. Langmore closed the dedication service with one or to Collects and "the Grace."

The Lady Hughes very graciously declared the school open, wishing it every success and God's blessing. This was followed by the garlanding, after which Master R. S. Vaidya sang in Marathi a school ode expressing the joy and gladness which the scholars felt at having a new school.

Sir Walter Hughes, replying for Lady Hughes, said what a great pleasure it was to them both to see the new building completed and to be able to come to the opening, and he trusted that the school would have much success.

The National anthem, followed by three hearty cheers for Lady Hughes, fittingly brought the proceedings to a close.

The school is a very fine building consisting of, besides the great hall, eight large class rooms, science room, masters' room, and office; while above it is the Principal's quarters. The large playground affords ample space for cricket practice and hockey, and will be very useful for drill and allowing the fresh air to have free access to the building. The fittings are new as are also the desks, which were made locally. Altogether the school is excellent and a place of which both scholars and masters may well be proud.

The Principal proposed a vote of thanks to Lady Hughes and the visitors, which was seconded by Mr. S. B. Rane (Persian Master) who said that thanks were also due to the C. M. S. for their forethought and wisdom in bringing the school from Dhobie Talao to Girgaum as its present localion is far more suitable for the purpose. The Hon. H. E. E. Procter in reply, giving account of the moving of the school said that most of the praise was due to the Rev. Canon Heywood whose energy and keen business ability had brought this about, and that the boys would never know how much they owed to him for their new school.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

DECCAN COTTON.

Preliminary memorandum on the Cotton Crop for the early Districts of the Deccan for the season of 1908-09.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 8-3 per cent. of the total area under the cotton crop in India. (Estimates up to 1st August.)

Sowing in progress in some places, hence information incomplete. Area on the whole will be little less than last year. Reported area 12,38,000 acres in British Districts (Khandesh alone contributing 94 per cent. of the area), and 1,800 acres in Native States, 3 per cent. under last year's area, but 23 per cent. over decennial average. Rain commenced in the second week in June and sowings were retarded from a week to fortnight, the first week of June being the normal time. Rain deficient in Sholapur, Ahmednagar and eastern portion of Poona, where cotton area diminished considerably. Khandesh and Nasik have reached ihe last year's figures. A break in rains is needed in Khandesh. Seedlings in Ahmednagar and Sholapur withering for want of rain, elsewhere the crop is fairly good.

The appointment of Mr. Ryves to continue to act upon the Calcutta High Court Bench during the absence of Mr. Justice Woodroffe on leave, is notified.

Mr. E. P. Harrison, formerly of the M. A. O. College, is transferred to the Educational Service of Bengal, and is posted as Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Calcutta.

## DR. EDITH PECHEY-PHIPSON MEMORIAL FUND.

Two objects have been considered by the Committee as worthy and fitting memorials of the gifted woman to whose memory her friends desire to raise a tribute of appreciation and affection.

(a) The foundation of a Post-Graduate Scholarship, to be held by a medical woman, who comes from India, or who proposes to work in India. Post-graduate study to be carried on in any place, or any country, approved by the Trustees.

(b) The building and endowment of one or more additional bungalows at the Nasik Sanatorium for women and children.

Post-Graduate Scholarship. Mrs. Phipson had often regretted the very meagre assistance that is forthcoming to help on any of the younger medical graduates to pursue a special line of study. The necessity of earning a livelihood as soon as they are qualified, often prevents many women from giving up one or two additional years to specialized work in one of the many important branches of science. A scholarship of this description would be of the greatest possible assistance to many women, but in order to be of real value, a fair yearly income would be necessary, representing a capital of from £1,500 to £2,000.

Nasik Sanatorium—This convalescent Home for women and children, owes its origin entirely to Mrs. Phipson, who recognised the importance of the dry Deccan air, as a restorative, after an illness in the enervating climate of Bombay. It is situated about 4 hours distant by rail from Bombay, and consists at present of 16 small bungalows, intended for Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis. Each bungalow is for the use of one patient, for one month, and she can be accompanied by husband, children, or relatives. The land was presented by Mrs. Phipson, each bungalow built, furnished and endowed by various donors. The Sanatorium, which owes everything to the labour and interest of Mr and Mrs. Phipson, is now placed in the hands of Trustees, it receives a yearly grant from the Bombay Government, and is on a self-supporting basis.

The cost of building, furnishing, and endowment of one bungalow is about £400.

The Funds subscribed for the Memorial will be applied to one or both of the objects named, and the Committee will feel obliged if subscribers will fill in the enclosed form, sending it, with their donations, to the Hon. Treasurer

Sir Montagu Turner,
Chartered Bank of India, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

## THE RECENT RIOTS.

### Remission of Sentences.

The following Press Note was issued late yesterday afternoon:—The Government of Bombay have remitted the unexpired portion of the sentences of imprisonment passed on six of the persons convicted in connection with the recent riots in Bombay.

THE "TIMES" ON THE DISTURBANCE.

The following is the concluding portion of the "Times" leader on the Bombay riots, a few words of which were telegraphed by Reuter:—

The transitory outbreak in Bombay need cause no anxiety. The men on the spot are perfectly capable of dealing promptly with any emergency which may arise; and the gratifying offer of help from Australia, so swiftly proffered to Sir George Clarke, will not, we may be sure, be required. We could wish, however, that these unfortunate troubles would induce the Bombay Government to reconsider the methods by which the city is controlled. This great seaport, with its population of over a million souls, its teeming streets and its busy industries, its excitable people and its occasional possibilities of very serious mischief, is deprived for the greater part of the year of the presence of even a single member of the Bombay Government. We do not suppose that if all the higher authorities had been in residence in Bombay these disturbances would have been averted, but there is something wrong in a system which leaves the capital of Western India in charge of a Commissioner of Police and a Municipal Commissoner for many months of the year. Apart from this consideration, which has long been a matter of controversy, the Bombay Government deserves warm commendation for the vigorous steps they have taken of late for the repression of sedition. Sir George Clarke and his advisers had a plain duty before them, and they did not shrink from it. Sir Henry Cotton told the House of Commons the other day that it was "suicidal" to institute a prosecution for sedition against "the most influential citizen in the Presidency." It would have been far more suicidal, as well as absolutely cowardly, to have been deterred by fear of disturbances from prosecuting a maleficent agitator whose articles, in the words of the learned Judge who tried the case, "seethed with sedition, preached violence, spoke approvingly of cowardly and atrocious murders, and hailed the advent of the bomb as something for India's good." It is astonishing that any member of Parliament, still more one who has held high office in India, should have the temerity to defend such an offender in the House of Commons, in words that have probably been cabled to India and utilized with astute dexterity by the friends of Mr. Tilak. From Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who in a letter yesterday informed us that he proposed to stump the country this autumn in behalf of this apologist for bombs, we expect nothing better; but a heavy responsibility rests upon a member of Parliament who could make such indiscreet utterances at such a moment. Indian agitators and their sympathizers are fond of quoting the example of Japan. We can recommend them to examine the wholesome admonition of the Tokio Press, which we print this morning, wherein they are told that attempts to rebel against British rule can only result in disaster to themselves.

## PLAGUE IN INDIA.

### Last Week's Return.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 12.

Last week 636 plague deaths occurred in the Indian Empire, the Bombay Presidency, where the disease is again on the upward movement, reporting 329, Burma 98, the Madras Presidency 50, the Mysore State 94, and the Hyderabad State 48.

An application was admitted, in the Calcutta High Court, on the 13th instant, to file a plaint on behalf of the Administrator-General, against the Bank of Bengal, to recover Craster Shares, which were fraudulently disposed of by Ernest Hardwicke Cowie.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LONG SLEEVE.

The long, tight sleeve is to be maintained in the autumn tailor-mades, I am told, writes a lady Correspondent in Paris, and the hats are to be, if anything, bigger than ever in the brim. I saw a brown felt being trimmed the other day, and it was more than half a metre across. Such enormities are certainly not for those who ride in public conveyances, and, anyway, they must necessitate solitude I should say, for only a very spacious motor-car could hold two. The high collar with a ruche has also come to stay, and, indeed, with the big hats it is desirable, for it undoubtedly emphasises the length of the neck, and it makes a dainty note in the general effect. The Toby ruff is practically dead, and the new shoulder ornaments are much more graceful. The long taffetas, ruche-edged fichu, the little garment in crepe de chine that suggests the old-fashioned cross-over, the wide shawl-like scarves in mousseline de soie, and the beautiful cloaks falling in classic folds from the shoulders without meeting over the chest, in mousseline, Liberty, or crepe de chine, all are to be seen at fashionable reunions just now, and the big dressmakers look on them with a kindly eye, which in all probability means that we shall see them, or something like them, turned out for wear in colder weather. There is, in fact, a passion for artistic lines and folds possessing all the Rue de la Paix creations this year, and it is among the Greek statues rather than the frills and furbelows of the eighteenth century that they seek their aspirations. The rumour that the Parisienne was giving up her frilled petticoat for silk and satin kickerbockers is, like most rumours, exaggerated. A few women, those who wore the very tight gowns, gave up petticoats for the time, but most of them have gone back to that pretty feminine garb now. There is, however, a great moderation in the hitherto ample underwear of the Parisienne. Many of them now wear silk woven combinations, satin knickers, corsets like coats of mail, and one perfectly fitting petticoat with a very moderately full frill near the feet. They have, too, discarded all the various contrivances which gave them wide hips, and their one desire now is to be slim and almost waistless. Except for the exaggerated length of the corset, the fashion is, so the doctors say, a good one, as it has made many over plump women leave off those foods which were bad for their health but which, until Fashion demanded it, they could not resist. Thus, we may pat the goddess which rules our superficial life upon the back, as having, for once, at any rate, been the upholder of medical science.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "Peninsular," July 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Peninsular" Commander R. N. R. Hayward, with the English mails of the 31st July, arrived in harbour yesterday morning She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carve, Mr C N | Olsen, Mr J A |
| Dixon, Mr P | Pimblet, Mr W B |
| Harker, Mr J | Pride, Mr A |
| Kapadia, Dr M H | Scott, Mrs Miss & Master |
| Jay, Miss M | Stride, Mr A |
| Lathbury, Maj H O | Wigley, Mrs and Miss |
| Milne, Mr K H | Webster, Capt J A |
| Macdonald, Miss | |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agaskar, Mr R B | Low, Mr J H |
| Burn, Mr R N | Lethbridge, Capt S |
| Brand, Mr F G H | Lawrenson, Maj T |
| Cox, Mr R H | Mann, Mr J Y |
| Campbell, Mr E | Nixon, Mr B Y M |
| Dube, Mr A | Nehru, Mr B |
| Fox, Mr F G | Onerod, Mr G M |
| Haig, Maj E H | Peterson, Capt A D S |
| Kirkwood, Lt T W | Tyndall, Mr J W |
| Kennedy, Capt A C | Rosenthal, Mr F M B |
| Lamotte, Col | Short, Lt-Col and Mrs |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Businger, Mr F | Smith, Col Dunlop |
| Drummie Mr T | Scovell, Mr C T L |
| Inglis, Mr L | Westropp, Mr A |
| Muir Mackenzie, Mrs | Yatman, Capt. A H |

FROM PORTSAID.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alenoglon, Mr A | Josephides, Mr S |

FOR HONGKONG.—Lawrie, Mr

FOR KARACHI.—Tate, Mr J C

FROM ADEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Augustine, Mr P L | Dunsterville, Mr H E |
| Bullock, Mr J | |

## DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain W. A Haughton, will sail to-day for London, &c., with the English Mail of the 15th August, a general cargo and the following passengers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Arifuddin, Mr G | Jenkins, Mr J |
| Ashcraft, Rev F | Jackson, Mr A J |
| Atkinson, Hon Mr J M, C S I | Khaparde, Mr J S |
| | Lal, Mr |
| Armstrong, Mrs L H C, two children and infant | M Hayatmia, Hosptl Asst wife and brothers |
| Balton, Mr J K, I C S | Mellor, Mr G |
| Balton, Mrs | Meston, Mrs J S |
| Burlton, Maj W E | Meston, Master Dougall |
| Bailey, Mr P H | Mathews, Mrs |
| Bassett, Mr F P | Murray, Col W H |
| Bethell, Mr and Mrs L A | Marshall, Mr C J |
| Batchelor, Mr J W | Mackay, Mr W R |
| Buchanan, Miss | Moore, Mr |
| Cotton, Mrs | Macdonald, Mrs W |
| Chandavarker, Mr | Miller, Mr |
| Crawford, Mr L | Martin, Cobin, Mr and Mrs and child |
| Dingwell, Mr A | |
| Darby, Mrs and Miss | O'Connor, Rev W |
| Dobbes, Maj | Oliver, Col L G |
| Dickinson, Mr | Olivieri, Mr |
| Dickson, Mr | Pink, Col |
| Davies, Mrs | Phillips, Maj T R |
| Eberall, Mrs | Patel, Dr R |
| Ellice, Mr | Pearson, Mr and Mrs J |
| Elphinstone, Mr W J | Role, Mr G R |
| Ferrews, Conductor | Rao, Mr K G |
| Furness, Mr and Mrs G C | Richards, Hon Mr Justice |
| Falconer, Mr | Ramsay, Mr |
| Fraser, Major and Mrs and 2 children | Ross, Mr |
| | Stafford, Col H |
| Gebbie, Mr F M J | Smith, Mrs W C |
| Garrett, Mr J H | Shepherd, Mr H |
| Gale, Mr A | Seaton, Mr H |
| Gwyther, Master | Symons, Mr W |
| Hare, Mrs C E | Stephen, Mr |
| Hutchinson, Mr H S | Sheater, Col J |
| Hutchinson, Mr W | Szczepanski, Capt H |
| Harkisondal, Mr and Mrs | Taylor, Miss |
| Harris, Mr | Tyers, Mr J E |
| Hendricks, Assist Surgeon St J E | Williams, Mr |
| | Williams, Capt F S Beauchamp |
| Hall, Mr W | |
| Inverarity, Mr J D | Yarr, Col Mr T |

Passengers per Italian Mail steamer "R. Rubattino", Capt. L. Mancini, sails to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed, at 10 a. m. (Standard Time) sharp to-day for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck Passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock, New Disinfecting Station at 8 a. m. (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Abrams, Miss M F | Kernan Rev H A and Mrs and Infant |
| Amad, Mrs and 1 Lady | |
| Barreto, Mr F X | Korday, Mr N S |
| Batelho, Mr and Mrs B, and 8 children | Madbavi, Miss M |
| | Norton, Mrs |
| Barratt Pastor T B | Perrit, Miss N H |
| Boss, Miss L F | Perry, Sergt, Mrs Two Infants |
| Cafoolho, Mr Moraes de | |
| Contiaho, Mr F K | Ramdesh Khan Mr |
| Carvalho, Martins and Mrs | Ramos Manoel Mr |
| Daniel, Mr | Sheppard, Miss A H |
| Diamond, Mrs | Sousa, Mr A B de |
| Flanagan, Asst Surg | Shawcross, Mr H W |
| Gunn, Lt A D. | Threlfall, Mr W S |
| Ghosh A Mr and Mrs | Ermeling-Uhlenbeck Mr Dr. |
| Hume, Mr H W | |
| Hefferich, Mr E | Vassallo, Mr T |
| Das Har Mr | Vinces, Rev Fr |
| Ebrahimji Jeevanji Mr | Wyatt, Miss N |

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Da...)

Suits for hearing and final dispo...

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).

Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

589-07. Ardeser H. D. and Co. Aga Abbas Shocstary vs Aga Goolam Hoosein Laree.

Summary Suits for dismissal under Rule 233.

265-07 Captain and V., S. R. Bottlewalla and Co. vs. Mussabhai Hassan Visrandam.

288-07 Matubhai J. and M. Ratanji Merwanji Chisgar and Co. vs. R. S. N. Talati and Co.

340-07 Crawford B and Co. The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited vs. Mahomed Tacki Afshor and others.

374-07 Pestonji R. and K. Deepchand Chandmul vs. Shivbun Joharmal.

434-07 Khunderao L. and M. Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs. Chaturbhuj Goverdhan and another.

470-471-07 Bhaishanker K. and G. Punamchand Tulsiram vs. Nawabzada Nasrullakhan and others.

480-08 Matubhai J. and M. Chunilal Nagindas Shroff vs. G. G. Craig and another.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

502-08 S. J. Judha Gunaji Dhavdu vs. Krishnaji Ramchander and another S. A. Tyabji.

752-04 Mulla and M. Morarji Mohanji vs. Kapadia and others. Jehangir M. and S.

547-07 Captain and V. Bharmal Versey and others vs. Nagsy Khetsy and others.

748-07 Malvi H. M. and R. Pokarmul Musadilal vs Ganeshilal Ramgopal and others. Hiralal and Co.

223-05 Mulla and M. Morarji Mahunji vs. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper Jehangir M. and S.

12-08 Captain and V., M. Khushal vs. P. J... nath Unwalla and P.

332-05 Mulla Shakaram Moulshet Khedk... Fazal Peer Mahomed Mulji and K.

950-07 S. B. and Co. John Sander Slater vs. ... Manvil Pereira and others. S. B. and J. G. and P.

505-08 Shamrao M. and H. C. Amerchan... The Advocate General of Bombay ... another. S. M. H. and Co. C. M. ...

601-08 Shamrao M and H Sherali P... N Banaji and others, Matubhai J and ...

409-06 Raghavay B and N S Lalkar and ... vs K Hiraji and others.

139-08 Tyabji and C K Khimchand vs K T Javerchand C M and M.

211-07 Little and Co H Nanabhai vs Sakerbai and others Kanga and P.

145-08 Jehangir G B N E Noormahomed vs Bibibai widow and others vs Payne and Co.

407 Bicknell M and R. J Parmanand vs A H Tyebji Thakurdas and Co.

894-04 Matubhai J and M H Ishevarbhai vs D A Kadar Esmail.

921-07 Kanga and P K Meghraj and others vs D Jusub Capt and V.

714-07 Wadia G and Co Ja Datoo vs G Visram Mehta and S

198-08 Daphtary T and D H Dharedibai R D Sethna S B and Co

99-07 Mat J and M H I Gul Mahomed vs J M Mistri Crawford B and Co.

After Chamber Matters.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-07 Mulla and M. Manasseh Jacob Manesseh vs. S. H. Harver Jehangir G. and B.

887-07 Bicknell M and R Ramdas Damodar vs Motilal Keshuvsha.

474-07 Crawford B. and Co. The B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. R. D. Sethna and others Bicknell M. and R.

598-07 Mehta and S. Hussanalli Mahomedally vs. Jiwibai Jamsetji R. and D.

762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs. Rajaram Appaji. In person.

678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Peerbai widow Daphtary F. and D.

182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chagbai widow and another Ardesir H. D. and Co.

421-15-171-07 Little and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.

599-07 Mehta and S. Chimabai vs. Damaji Moriba Patel.

371-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Azizula Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and N.

622-07 Mirza M and M Haji Hassam Sultan vs Ali Busein Jariwalla Hiralal and Co.

542-06 Shamrao M and H Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopi Kabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

157-07 Mirza M and M Sharifbee and others vs Sayed Ismail bin Sayed Ali and others T A Ghandy

402-07 Sorabji and J Bamanji Framji Palkiwalla vs Nasserwanji Mancherji Cama N M Cama.

644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Pharbhudas Gangaldas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

368-08. Thakurdas and Co. N. C. Macleod, vs. Joomabhai Jan Mahomed and another Tyabji D. Co. Part heard.

213-07. Unwalla and P. Morarji Purmanand and another vs. Hunsraj Purmanand Thakurdas and Co.

819-07. Little and Co. Moreshwar Narayen, vs. Vinayak Madhowrao and another Dikshit D. and S.

222-07. Thakurdas A. Ghandy, Ishwardas Mody vs. Dayabhai Tapidas, Chitnis M. and M.

304-07. Payne and Co. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, vs. Gangaprasad Dwarkaprasad Mehta and S.

807-07. Payne and Co. Poona Dongra and Co. vs. Vithoba Mahant and another Chitnis M. and M.

790-07. Nanu H. and Co. Ebrahim Abdulally Moshala, vs. Ammrudin Mahomedbhoy Mochalla and others T. A. Ghandy.

899-07. Malvi W. M. and R. Gambhurchand Kedanath, vs. Tullockchand Mawraj Mulla and M.

826-07. Kanga and P. Dewkina Wan Beharilal vs Narayendas Narsingdas Hiralal and Co.

893-07 Jehangir M. and S. Laxman Meghaj Patell and another. vs. Ramchandra Maryaji and others. Smetham B. and Co

916-07 Mansuklal J. and H. Lakhmidas Vasanji vs. Bai Vijkere alias Vijli and another, Dapthary F. and D.

The suggestion has been made to the Bury St. Edmunds Town Council that the surplus from the pageant should be utilised for the provision of golf-links for the borough. A councillor stated that house agents could testify that the borough was at a great disadvantage in obtaining more residents owing to there not being golf-links near at hand. An alternative proposal to spending the pageant profits on laying out the Abbey gardens was rejected, and by the Mayor's casting vote the suggestion for municipal golf-links was carri...

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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908.


## AN EPISODE IN INDIAN JOURNALISM.

THE current number of the "Calcutta Review" contains some interesting allusions to an old Bombayite, who was a powerful personality in the journalistic polemics of this city for more than a quarter of a century, whose knowledge of Indian economics was unrivalled, and who was extremely popular with all the classes of his day. We refer to Mr. Robert Knight, whose name is now but a memory in Bombay as he left us in the first lustrum of the seventies to become the special councillor in agriculture and finance of that rugged and angular Scotsman, Sir George Campbell, who, in after years, used to empty the House at Westminster as soon as he intervened in Indian debates. The "Review" article deals with two incidents in Mr. Knight's career, namely, the Bengal appointment, which caused some sensation when it was made, and the evolution of the Press Commissionership, concerning which Lord Lytton sought his advice. But there are some omissions from the narrative which may be usefully supplied, and one or two slight errors that require amendment. In this connection we desire to repeat a suggestion made in previous articles for the production of biographical sketches of the distinguished members of the oldest school of journalists the founders of the Anglo-Indian press as we have inherited it, but whose records, with a few exceptions, are absent from our bookshelves. We discover brief and imperfect notices of some of them in that useful publication, the Dictionary of Indian Biography, but its omissions are equally observable as, among others, Mr. Knight is not admitted to its pages, probably because his paper quarrelled with the compiler when the latter was Press Commissioner.

Mr. Robert Knight was the first Anglo-Indian publicist to discern the possibilities of that cheap and popular journalism which is a feature of our day, but which in his time was regarded as a heresy that spelled ruin to any one adventuring upon it. But he had the courage of his convictions, and when he returned to Bombay in the second year of the seventies after a brief residence at Home, the new "Indian Statesman" typified his ideas of the cheap journalism of the future, although the four-anna aristocrats of the period predicted its early and disastrous dissolution. This, however, did not occur: and so long as Mr. Knight controlled its affairs they flourished under his guidance, particularly when he crossed pens with the Bishop on theological matters and was, occasionally, an object of condemnation from the Cathedral pulpit. The venture with which we are more immediately concerned is the "Indian Economist," which was launched soon after the "Statesman," and went with Mr. Knight to Bengal when he took service under its Lieutenant-Governor. It was arranged that the paper should receive a subsidy, and become the Government organ in matters connected with finance and the economic side of the Administration. But this agreement gave rise to a very remarkable situation, as it resulted in the Viceroy of the period Lord Northbrook having to appeal to the Home Government for aid in quelling his own disobedient, semi-official editor. The views of the Viceroy and Mr. Knight concerning relief measures for the Bengal famine, which was then raging, did not coincide, and there was some extremely plain writing in the "Economist," which roused Lord Northbrook's ire and caused him to remonstrate with its editor. But Mr. Knight, who did not hesitate to say that he required no tuition from a Viceroy whose horizon was limited to ideals in banking, took no heed of the viceregal wrath, and when his quondum patron, Sir George Campbell, retired from Bengal and was succeeded by Sir Richard Temple, he divided his vituperations between the two.

This extraordinary situation lasted for months, and the public on both sides of India derived no small amusement from it, because Mr. Knight's criticisms were not confined to the famine policy, but pursued Lord Northbrook in all important acts of his administration. At length the viceregal patience was exhausted; orders were issued for the cancellation of the subsidy, and Mr. Knight was commanded to submit his articles for censorship before publication. This order he flatly refused to obey on the ground that it was unsupported by any existing rules or precedents, since the abolition of the old press restrictions, and that it was quite permissible for officials to connect themselves with journalism, if their inclinations led them in that direction. It should be remembered that while this squabble was developing Mr. Knight was still a member of the Bengal Secretariat, on a high salary, and he probably recollected the precedent of Mr. W. W. Hunter who, a few years previously, had been allowed to become part-owner of a Calcutta journal for the purpose of supporting Government measures. As the Government could not allay the bogey they had created, it was decided to buy up the "Indian Economist," and this was accomplished by the expenditure of about a quarter of a lakh of rupees, the paper being shortly afterwards extinguished. But Mr. Knight, who still remained in the service, refused to be muzzled: and immediately purchased two newspapers, which he amalgamated under the title of the "Friend of India," and continued his press campaign against the Viceroy. The matter was referred to the Secretary of State in a series of despatches, in which the sins of the recalcitrant journalist were not minimised, and at length, with the consent of the Home Government, a resolution of four paragraphs was issued defining the future relations between officials and the press. It was laid down therein that "no officer in the service of Government is permitted, without the previous sanction in writing of the Government under which he immediately serves, to become proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper or periodical publication, or to edit or manage any such newspaper or publication." Officials were permitted to write for the press on the condition that they "confined themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion," but the Government reserved the right of deciding whether such relations were desirable or otherwise. Mr. Knight did not await the publication of this mandate, which would doubtless have been followed by his immediate dismissal, but resigned the service and returned to independent journalism, in which he was a conspicuous figure, until his demise some sixteen years later. This incident, which is scarcely within the recollection of the present generation, forms a curious page in Indian press annals, and emphasises the danger of active official participation in journalism for the purpose of correcting public opinion. A few years after its occurrence endeavours were again made to induce the Government to become editors and proprietors of an official paper, but the object-lesson of Lord Northbrook's day had probably not been forgotten, and it was wisely decided to restrict their press ambitions to the pages of the harmless, colourless "Gazette of India." Mr. Knight's heroic repudiation of all control procured for his successors a clear and fairly reasonable definition of the relations between newspapers and officialdom, which is still observed by both sides, and, although our ex-Viceroy sought to tighten the restrictions by his Official Secrets Act, the attempt has failed—for we have heard nothing further of that portentous statute, since the ridicule which followed its application to a Calcutta journal a couple of years ago. And curiously enough the paper which was then ostracised, temporarily, with the official bell, book and candle, was the one founded by Mr. Knight—after he had discarded his unaccustomed official trappings.

REGISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

SEEING that the Registration Department of the Presidency had, in 1907, gross receipts of six and a quarter lakhs and a surplus of three and a quarter lakhs its scope is obviously wide. The report unfortunately only touches the fringe of some of the most interesting details of Indian life which come under the notice, and it is a pity that many of them are not dealt with at greater length in order to give a clearer record of the changing tendency of the times. For instance it is hard to see why, while there was a considerable increase of registration in the four Deccan Districts, it should be specially pointed out that the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act should have caused a decrease in the Khandesh district by contracting credit. Taking the whole of the part of the report referring to this matter we can only surmise that it means nothing, for it is said that in the case of Ahmedabad it might have been possible to attribute the decrease to the effect of the Deccan Act but for the fact that this Act also applies in the adjoining district of Kaira and that in this district there has been a very large increase. Altogether it seems as if an entirely different train of thought, applied to the data available to the compiler of the report, might have led to a conclusion less self-contradictory and giving clearer indication of the forces at work in different parts of the Presidency. In dealing with less difficult problems, however, the report is far more clear. It notes the increase in Karachi due to the growing importance of the place, shewing that there are many who are willing to lock up their capital in land for a few years until it becomes a really profitable investment and further note is made of the tendency, due to the Decean Relief Act, to substitute sale deeds for mortgages which shows a desire and intention on the part of moneylenders to defeat the intention of the Act. The figures showing the value of the property dealt with by the documents registered are of interest. In Bombay City the value was just over five crores in 1905, five crores and ninety lakhs in 1906, and five crores and seventy lakhs in 1907. In view of the objection, of which so much is made in contemporary legal literature in England, of the inevitable expensiveness of a system of registration, it will be of interest to note, says the report, that the cost of registration (including copying fees, &c., calculated on the receipts of the office) works out to about two and a half annas per cent., or practically the same as the ordinary brokerage charge on the transfer of Government paper and similar securities. Considering the enormous advantages, which registration confers in the way of preventing malpractices and affording means for a search into the history of title, this will not be considered extravagant. In the whole of the Presidency the average value of each transaction fell from Rs. 610 to Rs. 598 in 1905, but rose again to Rs. 641 and Rs. 631 in 1906 and 1907. The question of facilities for registration is touched upon and the suggestion made that the number of offices is insufficient, but this number will necessarily be increased if the idea, now under the consideration of Government is adopted to enfore the registration of agricultural leases of one year and less.

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

THERE are rumours about that the new ship that will replace the "Vanguard" on the stocks at Barrow will be armed with 13·5-inch guns and gas engine's thus doing away with funnels. We do not believe either statement, but the former is certainly more probable than the latter, as a new and more powerful gun has been in contemplation for some time. There would be no great difficulty in designing a 13·5-inch gun, but the fact of the matter is that it is unnecessary, since the 12-inch piece will do all that is required until further improvements in armour are made. The provision of gas engines of the enormous power that would be necessary is quite another matter. It is well known that plans have existed for some time at Barrow for internal combustion engines of 16,000 horse-power, but it is extremely unlikely that such a long step as this would be made all at once—and the engines of the new ship would have to be of pretty nearly double this power—so we think the idea may be dismissed. There is undoubtedly a large field for engines of this type, but until we find that experimental vessels of the small cruiser class are ordered we do not believe in their adoption for high-speed battleships.

COLONEL J. B. AUSTIN, I. A., retires with effect from the 9th ultimo.

THIRTY vacancies in the Public Works Department are to be filled by recruitment in England in 1909.

MR. B. C. HADOW, Storekeeper, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway to the North Western Railway.

THE amount of bills on London sold on Thursday, on behalf of the Government of India was £310,000.

No appointment has yet been made to succeed Sir Robert Rampini upon the Calcutta High Court Bench.

MOUNT ABU had 7 inches of rain on Thursday Cawnpore three, and Jhansi, Agra, and Dehra Dun two each.

A RANCHI telegram, in the "Bengalee," says that cholera of a virulent type is raging there and the mortality is increasing daily.

Mr. W. S. MORRIS, recently employed in reorganising the Civil Service in the Transvaal, has been granted two years' furlough from June.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. E. Holmes Smith as Economic Botanist in the India Agricultural Department and arrives next October.

SIR Francis Younghusband, Resident, Kashmir proceeds on three months' leave from the 23rd proximo. It is not yet settled who is to act for him in this important post.

THE Y. M. C. A.'s of Vermont, U. S. A., have agreed to contribute Rs. 500 each to the Building Funds of the Associations in Jaffna, Kandy and Galle, Ceylon, in 1908 and the same in 1909.

OWING to a subsidence of the earthwork and other damage caused by heavy rain the Kotah-Biana section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, which was to have been opened in September, will not now be ready for some months.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### END OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

### Asiatics and the Colonies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 31.

Heavy as have from the commencement been the labours of this strenuous Parliament—and those who think that most of the measures it is passing spell disaster to the country admit that it is strenuous—the past week has been especially crowded. But amongst the questions that have engaged the attention of the House of Commons none have attracted so much attention as the attitude of the House of Lords to the *piece de resistance* of the Ministerial bill of fare, the Old Age Pensions Bill. When the motion to go into Committee was proposed on Tuesday, Lord Rosebery poured out his soul in condemnation of a Bill which, as he pointed out, was not included in the programme of the Liberals at the General Election and which if he could have had his way he would refer to a referendum. Having made his protest Lord Rosebery washed his hands free so far as he could from any responsibility for "this vast measure" of policy and made way for Lord Cromer to move his amendment limiting the operation of the Bill to the year 1905. Before, however, Lord Cromer could do this the Lord Chancellor pointed out that the course which the noble Earl proposed to take would be a breach of the privileges of another place, and an interesting discussion ensued on this point. Lord Cromer, however, persisted and in spite of strong opposition on the part of the Government carried his amendment by 77 to 45. As was anticipated the Speaker of the House of Commons ruled that the amendment of Lord Cromer was a breach of privilege, and when the matter again came up for consideration in the gilded chamber this afternoon the mover reluctantly gave way. Some other amendments carried by the Upper House and similarly regarded by the Commons as *ultra vires* also had to be swallowed by the peers. Whether for good or evil we are in for this tremendous change and it now remains to be seen how the system will work. As to the popularity of the measure with the poorer classes there can be no doubt; but will it benefit its authors in the polling booths? I doubt it, unless the Government are able to persuade the electors that at the earliest possible moment the age limit, 70, will be reduced, and unless the Opposition abstain from the temptation to go one better in this respect than their opponents. In nothing so much as politics is it true that gratitude is a lively sense of favours to come.

"BAD TIMES."

Gloomy predictions as to the economic outlook continue to be indulged in especially in the City of London where almost everybody is Conservative in politics and therefore attributes the present depression to the fact that a Liberal Government is in power. I have within the past week spent some time in the company of a number of big city men, and the only thing they talked about was the trouble that is coming to the country as the result of what is called the Ministry's truckling to the Socialists. They do not deny that the London Season which has officially closed this week with Goodwood races has been perhaps the most brilliant seen in the present generation and that money has been poured out like water on entertaining, but they tell you that all this abnormal expenditure has come out of capital. It may be so, but most persons I think when they see their incomes falling begin to retrench, and there have not been many signs of retrenchment during the carnival of pleasure which London has enjoyed during the past few months. Mr. A. Shadwell a well known publicist is amongst the prophets of evil and writes in this strain:—"We are going to have a very bad winter, and those whom it concerns will do well to take thought for it beforehand. Everyone knows that the prosperous time is over and depression has set in; it is shown by the returns of trade, of pauperism, and of unemployment." Mr. Shadwell tells us that he spent much time during last winter and spring in all the largest seats of industry in England, and a conviction gradually formed in his mind from accumulated evidence that we are going to have a very bad time indeed. "It impresses one to see, one after another, vast and magnificent workshops, completely equipped with the most modern and perfect appliances—a desert. And that is literally true to-day." This is not, he declares, an ordinary depression due only to the universal see-saw of trade." It is greatly aggravated by the result of national economies and the slackening of Government orders. Further, the standing residuum of unemployment, which steadily increases, not from year to year, but from period to period, is perceptibly swollen by the reduction of Government establishments and the discharge of men, both workmen and soldiers. Then there is a special cause in one large district. The engineers in the north-eastern shops have been away from work for several months, and are evidently going to stop away till their funds are exhausted; when that happens they will find little work to go back to, and will join the labourers automatically thrown out of work as paupers." Mr. Shadwell draws two conclusions from these and other signs: (1) Employment will be very widespread and distress acute, (2) The policy of tariff reform will receive a great stimulus. It was the duty of Mr. Burns the other evening to defend the policy of his department, especially as regards the use of the Unemployed Fund administered by him with such admirable judgment and sanity, and one turned with eagerness to the speech of the President of the Local Government Board to see what he had to say on the subject of the declining trade. He did not, he said, approach the next winter with the gloomy expectations of some hon. members. He had been asked what he was going to do. When the Committee on Afforestation and Coast Erosion reported, the Government would at once consider their report and if it was possible to be prompt and practical, they would be prompt and practical. He declared, however, to lose his head and to be driven into foolish action at the instance of panic-mongers, political mischief-makers, and people who did not hesitate, in advancing their economic ideas, to use the unemployed to an extent which he could not approve. Mr. Burns amused the House by his answer to the criticism passed upon him by his former friends for not spending more money on helping the unemployed. It was true that at times one had to appear to be more firm than one really was; but it was impossible to govern an Empire with a Cabinet of Sunny Jims; and an unemployed grant could not be administered to satisfy a number of sentimentalists, who if they were in his office would give much of the money at their disposal to their own district, to the wrong people, and at the wrong time, with most disastrous results. Mr. Walter Lang never loses an opportunity of doing justice to his energetic successor at the Local Government Board and on Wednesday he was very complimentary. Politics apart, he was glad to testify to the courage, ability and independence with which the present occupant of the President of the Local Government Board had discharged his duties and, as himself an old President, he should rejoice to see the department raised with the first occupant of the post of President in its more exalted position the right hon. gentleman. Mr. Lang alluded to the proposal to put the President of the Local Government Board and the President of the Board of Trade on a level status and pay with the Secretaries of State.

ASIATICS AND COLONISTS.—DEPUTATION TO LORD CREWE.

The Earl of Crewe received at the Colonial office to-day an influential deputation with reference to the grievances of British Indians in South Africa. The object in view was primarily to call the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the fresh difficulty that has arisen in consequence of the attempted rescission by the Transvaal authorities of the *modus vivendi* agreed to in January last, but other matters relating to the position of our Indian fellow-subjects in the self-governing colonies of Africa and Rhodesia were also discussed. Lord Crewe was accompanied by Sir Charles Lucas head of the Dominions Department and other officials of the Colonial Office. The deputation was headed by Sir Charles Bruce, late Governor of Mauritius and amongst those present were Sir M. M. Bhownaggree (Chairman of the Executive of the South Africa British Indian Committee), Lord Reay, The Bishop of Southampton (Dr. Macarthur), Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., Mr. J. M. Robertson, M. P., Mr. Scott, M. P., Sir Frederic Fryer (late Lieutenant Governor of Burma), Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Amir Ali, Mr. Ritch, and Mr. T. H. Thornton. Sir Charles Bruce having introduced the deputation, Mr. Ritch as Secretary of the South Africa British Indian Committee submitted a statement succinctly narrating the events which led to the present situation. Lord Crewe was reminded that upon annexation taking place the long-suffering Indians resident in the Transvaal expected that all their disabilities would be removed. But with the exception of the requirement to pay the fee of £3, they all continue to exist. Virtually every Indian within the Colony has already paid his fee in return for which he received a simple receipt which constituted his title.

In 1903 an agitation was started to enforce the unrepealed Law 3 of 1885 against British Indian traders. An attempt was made to segregate them in locations. Nearly £17,000 was collected from those who were unable to produce receipts for payment to the later Government, of the £3 fee. A cry was raised that a considerable unlawful influx was taking place with the connivance of the resident Asiatic community. This alarm was conclusively proved to be without any serious foundations. Nevertheless at Lord Milner's request, the Asiatic community, numbering some 13,000 and which were admitted only after satisfying the authorities that they were *bona fide* pre-war residents, consented to exchange their old certificates for new ones containing identification particulars. In this they were influenced by the assurance of the High Commissioner that:—"Once on the register, their position was established and that no further registration would be necessary, nor a fresh permit required. That registration gives you a right to be here, and a right to come and go."

In 1907 the Asiatic Ordinance was passed but was rejected by the then Colonial Minister Lord Elgin. It was, however, promptly re-enacted by the Transvaal Responsible Government. The British Indians persistently declined to register in terms of it, regarding it as a reflection upon their honour and good faith. They however volunteered to register apart from the Act and of their own accord. An *impasse* was created and some hundreds of the most influential members of the Asiatic community were imprisoned. Eventually General Smuts, on behalf of his Government, compromised with Mr. Gandhi on behalf of the Asiatics, by agreeing to accept voluntary registration without the offensive details as previously contemplated. Of the 9,000 Asiatics in the Colony, nearly 8,000 have already completed their part of the bargain, thus re-establishing their title as pre-war residents and disposing of the charge of "a considerable unlawful influx." Lord Crewe was reminded that General Smuts has now introduced certain conditions precedent to the repeal of the Registration Act which it was understood by the Asiatic community was to take place if the voluntary registration was faithfully carried out. He now proposes to legalise under the Act, the registrations that have been voluntarily effected, and to retain the Act itself for application against absent Asiatics who may be entitled to return to the Colony unless Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of his countrymen, agrees to certain terms. These terms are objected to by the entire Asiatic community and the result is a return to the old state of passive resistance. Their request for the return of the applications made by them for the voluntary registration certificates having met with no response they have decided to destroy these certificates.

(Concluded on page 8, Col. 7.)

## THE KING AT ISCHL.

### OFFICIAL VISIT TO GERMANY ARRANGED.

### Arrival at Marienbad.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

It is announced that as a result of the Royal Meeting at Cronberg, His Majesty King Edward will visit Germany officially, but the date is not yet fixed.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

King Edward has arrived at Marienbad.

## TRAGEDY NEAR FEZ.

### Murder of a Doctor by Arabs.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

It is reported, from Tangier, that a European doctor who was going to Fez has been captured by fanatical tribesmen, who tortured him to death.

Two doctors, the one a Spaniard and the other a Britisher named Wilkinson, both answer to the description of the murdered man.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The Spanish and English doctors regarding whose safety doubts were entertained in connection with the reported murder of a European doctor by fanatical tribesmen, are both safe at Alcazar.

## NIHILISTS IN LONDON.

### Mysterious Gathering at Notting Hill.

### EXTREME REVOLUTIONARY PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

A conference of eighty Russian Nihilists, male and female, is being held at Notting Hill.

The proceedings are shrouded in mystery, but the conference is regarded as an undoubted revolutionary parliament of the extreme type. The approaches to it are picketed.

## THE AMERICAN FLEET IN NEW ZEALAND.

### Interesting Gathering at Rotorua.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

A great gathering of New Zealanders and American officers has taken place at Rotorua on the occasion of the Premier opening the new magnificent bath-house there.

There was a grand dance by Maoris, and most cordial speeches were made.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

President Roosevelt has cabled to Admiral Sperry asking him to convey to Sir Joseph Ward, the New Zealand Premier, an expression of the sincere friendship and admiration of Americans for the people of New Zealand.

## TURKISH AFFAIRS.

### Official Salaries Reduced.

### EXTRAORDINARY DECREASE OF CRIME.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The preliminary work of reform is making progress in Turkey, the salaries of over-paid officials being reduced.

The exaggerated notions of the new regime have produced preposterous strikes among the workmen which have been suppressed by the Young Turks.

Crime in Constantinople has decreased 92 per cent.

## THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

### Mr. Lloyd-George Interviewed.

### A ONE-SIDED VIEW.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Mr. Lloyd-George in an interview with the "Neue Freie Presse" is reported as having said that he was convinced that an Anglo-German "entente" was the only means of ending the tension oppressing all Europe.

## THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

### Report on the Training.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, in reporting on the performance of the Territorial forces on Salisbury Plain, says:—"They have done remarkably well."

## INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

### Protest against the New Bill.

### MASS MEETING CONVENED.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

A telegram from Pretoria states that the Indians are organising a petition to Parliament, protesting against the Bill which the Government is introducing, and declaring it to be a breach of the compromise reached in January last.

LATER.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that Indians have called a mass meeting for Sunday when they will burn their voluntary registration certificates.

## THE PERUVIAN PRESIDENT.

### Attacked with a Knife.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The President of Peru was walking to Parliament yesterday when a man attacked him with a knife.

The President defended himself until help arrived. He was unhurt.

## NEWFOUNDLAND AND AMERICA.

### "Modus Vivendi" to be renewed.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Newfoundland has consented to the renewal of the "modus vivendi" with America for one year.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

### Seal Fisheries Agreement.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

A telegram to the "Times" from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Ambassador in Tokio has been instructed to negotiate a seal fisheries agreement which will take the form of Japan's adhesion to Russia's conventions with Great Britain and America, the object of which is to save the seals from extermination.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The death is announced of the Rev. Charles Taylor, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge.

[Rev. Charles Taylor, D.D., Hon. LL.D. (Harvard), whose death is announced by Reuter, was born in 1840 and has been Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, since 1881. He was educated at King's College School, London, becoming a Fellow of the same College in 1864, and a Master in Arts the following year. He held the Select Preachership at Cambridge in 1887, 1893 and 1899, Oxford (Macbride Sermon) 1897, and was Vice-Chancellor in 1887 and 1888. Rev. Taylor was Alderman of Cambridge Borough from 1889 to 1895 and acted as President of the Statutory International Congress of Orientalists held in the Temple in 1891. His publications included many theological works, but he was best known among scholars as the author of three works on Geometry, one of which ran into as many as eight editions. The late Rev. Taylor married, in 1907, Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Conrad Dillon.]

## FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

### Honours List.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

The following honours for recent Frontier Expeditions are announced in a Gazette Extraordinary published here to-night :—

TO BE C. S. I.

Brigadier-General Herbert Mullaly.

TO BE K. C. I. E.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. O. Roos Keppel.

TO BE C. I. E.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Godfrey, Political Agent, Malakand.

Major D. B. Blakeway, lately Political Officer, Mohmand Field Force.

Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Abdul Quicum Khan, Native Assistant, Khyber.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing to the army that H. M. the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of a new medal being struck for recent frontier operations and that it will be granted with clasp inscribed "North-West Frontier of India, 1908," to all troops and followers employed on recent operations in the Bazaar Valley and Mohmand Expedition.

TO BE K. C. B

Major-General A. A. Barrett.

TO BE C. B'S.

Colonel A. Wooley, R. A.
Colonel W. E. Phillips, 28th Punjabis.
Lieut.-Colonel K. J. Buchanan, 54th Sikhs.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Carruthers, 59th Scinde Rifles.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Colonel W. R. Birdwood.
Colonel G. B. Unwin.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Fuller.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Fowler.
Major P. T. Westmorland.
Major F. W. S. Stanton.
Major G. E. L. Gilbert.
Major H. M. Allen.
Major F. W. B. Gray.
Captain A. L. Tarver.
Lieutenant A. P. Y. Langhorne.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Major-General Sir James Willcocks.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL.

Brigadier-General C. A. Anderson.

TO BE BREVET COLONELS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Dick.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. D. Dundee.

TO BE BREVET LIEUT.-COLONELS.

Major O. R. A. Julian.
Major A. Mullaly.
Major P. J. Miles.
Major R. S. Vandeleur.

TO BE BREVET MAJORS.

Captain A. B. Whatman.
Captain C. De Sausmarez.
Captain H. A. Harington.
Captain A. L. Bickford.
Captain E. Tillotson Rich.
Captain J. R. E. Charles.

TO BE AIDE-DE-CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY.

Brevet Colonel J. M. Stewart.

The dates from which the above will have effect will be published hereafter.

## THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

### Reduction in Price.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

The "Indian Daily News" have issued handbills to-day saying that they will print their paper by rotary machinery from to-morrow and will sell at half-an-anna each copy. It will thus be the cheapest Anglo-Indian daily in India.

## ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

### Trial of A. G. Karve.

### ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 14.

This morning before Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge, and a jury, Anant Ganesh Karve, a young Brahmin medical student, late of the Sassoon Hospital, was arraigned on a charge under the Explosives Act, *i.e.*, that on the 2nd June he knowingly had in his possession explosive substances, chlorate of potash and sulphur, under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he did not have the said substances for a lawful object, an offence punishable under Section 5 of Act 6 of 1908.

Mr. S. C. Davar, Government Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, the accused being defended by Messrs. Venketrao and Bhide, pleaders.

The Government Prosecutor, in his address on behalf of the Crown, said that in the present case four issues had arisen, and these were (1) Was accused in possession of substances on the 28th June; (2) if so, were those substances explosives under the Explosives Act 6 of 1908; (3) if circumstances proved that accused had them for lawful or unlawful purpose; and, lastly, (4) if accused had rebutted suspicion pertaining to the object for possession of the substances?

There was the evidence of Dr. Prescott, who said that accused had removed substances from bottles in the Sassoon Hospital which the Chemical Analyser said were explosive substances. Accused must have had a larger quantity of the substances than he tried to make the Court believe he had. A larger quantity must have been extracted from the hospital bottles. After commenting on the Explosives Act the Government Prosecutor said that the third issue that had arisen in the case was important. It was an elementary canon of criminal law that the Crown was bound to prove a "prima facie" case. The jury had to satisfy themselves for what purpose the accused had these explosive substances in his possession, and whether there was not a reasonable suspicion raised in their minds that accused had in his mind recollections of the enormities that had been committed in Bengal. According to the Act, the burden of proof had been shifted over to the defence side. Accused had exploded a detonating cracker at a time when explosions were taking place in the city, which had given the police a good deal of anxiety. Some of these explosions had caused damage and the police were on the track of the culprits. Were the jury to believe that the accused knew nothing of other explosions which had taken place in the city? They had to remember that since the arrest of the accused there had been no more explosions. Circumstances under which accused caused the explosion, Mr. Davar urged, were grave. It was said that the accused only wished to try an experiment. If this was so, why did he steal the substances from the hospital? If it was for purposes of an experiment, Mr. Barucha would have been only too glad to afford facilities for demonstrations in chemistry. The prosecution had brought sufficient evidence to show that the object accused had in possessing the substances was not a lawful one. Coming to the ballad found in the trunk belonging to the accused, it was not imperative on the part of the Crown to say it was in the handwriting of the accused. It was found in his possession, which was explained by accused as having been purchased by him and the circumstances under which it was retained. The jury had heard what the accused said: he retained it because it was amusing. Was the appeal to murder every European an episode amusing to accused? All the references in the ballad connected themselves with the recent tragedies in Bengal. As to the postcard which had also been found in accused's house, the defence were anxious to know why so much importance was attached to it. The contents were extremely mysterious and the circumstances under which the card was sent was suspicious, and the defence had not elected to cite the writer as a witness to explain its possession. The jury had before them all the circumstances of the case and would be satisfied that the powder was obtained for a sinister motive. Concluding, the Government Prosecutor said he had to the best of his ability placed the case before them, and the jury had to remember there was one important point, and this was that the European community have every right to be protected from cowardly ruffians.

The Judge, in passing sentence, said that the offence was serious, but he would take into consideration the jury's recommendation to mercy and sentenced the prisoner to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

## Shamnagar Bomb Explosion.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

The "Bengalee" writes, on the Shamnagar bomb explosion—"We must express our perfect abhorrence of this crime. Such wicked attempts, upon human life, can serve no useful purpose; but, on the contrary, must still further complicate a situation, already full of the gravest anxieties and perplexities."

## B. K. Ghose's Trial.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

In the Alipore Magistrate's Court, yesterday, the question of Barindra Kumar Ghose's right to be tried as a British born subject was discussed, and he was given time till Saturday to decide whether he will avail himself of this right.

A protest was made against the hearing of further evidence after the accused's statements had been taken.

## THE ARMS ACT.

### Search Warrants Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

A Dacca telegram to the "Bengalee" says that some 250 Gurkhas and Military police have arrived there. It is rumoured that a good many search warrants have been issued, and it is believed that the police intend to search for arms in all possible quarters.

## SEDITION IN INDIA.

### The "Yugantar."

### PRINTER CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

The printer of the "Yugantar" was sentenced this morning by Mr. Justice Brette at the High Court Sessions to three years' rigorous imprisonment. He is already undergoing a sentence of two years on a previous conviction for publishing seditious matter in the "Yugantar."

## The Ethiraj Case.

FURTHER HEARING.

MADRAS, AUGUST 14.

To-day, in the course of the hearing at the High Court Sessions of the case against Ethiraj Surrendranath Arya, witnesses testified to the accused, at the meeting held to celebrate Sivaji's birthday, having described Sivaji as a great hero and exhorted the audience to imitate his virtues. Accused also referred to the necessity of a national union, and said if they united they would be able to achieve their national regeneration. In this connection accused made use of the illustration of the spittle of the Indian population being sufficient to drown all foreigners. Also to his having stated at the meeting of 9th March to celebrate Pal's release that he was prepared to shed his blood if the police had enforced the order prohibiting music on the occasion of the processions that evening. Accused also stated if Government made any rules infringing his natural rights he would not be unprepared to violate them even to the extent of shedding his blood for it. Accused had a lathi in his hand.

## THE PRINTERS STRIKE.

### Situation Unchanged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 14.

The strike still continues at the U. P. Government Press and no developments appear likely to ensue until Government have decided what action to take in regard to the piece-workers' petition. Some fresh men have been taken on at the Press and work appears to be proceeding there satisfactorily considering the circumstances.

## MEETING OF "PATRIOTS."

### Sympathy with Tilak.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 14.

An open air meeting of the local "patriots" was held here on the 12th instant, at 8 p.m., in Lalchand Ledhraj's godown, to express sympathy with Tilak and to call for a retrial. Bugtani, a young barrister, was advertised to preside, but failed to appear.

Another youth, Sunderji, was accordingly elected to the chair.

After sundry speeches in the vernacular by irresponsible parties, implying that the translations of the inflammatory articles in the "Kesari" were inaccurate, that the jury did not understand Marathi, and that injustice therefore had been perpetrated, a resolution was carried. No responsible local leaders of Hindu or other nationalities spoke, and the meeting passed off without any notable feature.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY: ARRIVALS, AUGUST 14.—
Major Fraser, R. E., from Simla;
Colonel Doran, Leinster Regiment, from Dalhousie;
2nd Lieutenant Nixon, the Queen's, from England;
Captain Lethbridge, R.A., from England;
Major Haig, R.E., from England;
Major Lathbury, R.E., from England;
Captain Cotton, South Lancashire Regiment, from Ranikhet;
Lieutenant Gunn, 110th Mahratha Light Infantry, from Ahmednagar;
Captain Webster, R.A.M.C., from England;
Captain Paterson, Somerset Light Infantry, from England;
Lieutenant Elphinstone, Poona Horse, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 14.—
Lieutenant De la Motte, J.H., to Poona;
Lieut.-Colonel Yarr, R.A.M.C., to England;
Captain Paterson, Somersetshire Light Infantry, to Poona;
Major Fraser, R.E., to England;
Colonel Dorall, Leicester Regt., to England;
Major Haig, R.E., to Calcutta;
Captain Lethbridge, R.A., to Calcutta;
Lieutenant Sassett, R.E., to England;
Captain Cotton, S. Lancs. Regiment, Ranikhet;
Major Lathbury, R.E., to Calcutta.

Admission to the Order of Merit is notified of Sowar Muhammad Shah of the Kohat Border Military Police for conspicuous bravery on the occasion of the Zakka Khel raid last November near Kachai Marai, Kohat District. Some twenty raiders were robbing two women and an old man when Muhammad Shah came upon them. He opened fire upon them with his revolver, and though himself shot at from both sides of the road, got past and raised a pursuit party, with which he overtook and killed two raiders and wounded three of them.

Major H. M. Earls, I.M.S., is posted to the Punjab.

Revd W. C. G. Sharp, Lucknow Establishment, is permitted to resign from the 10th October next.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawford, Commandant, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity to the 2nd Battalion, and Major Chatterton is appointed Commandant, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Ratton, Royal Garrison Artillery is selected for appointment to No. 5 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

## THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JULY 31, PARIS, AUGUST 1.

### SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen on Monday received delegates from the Peace Congress, and afterwards went to Goodwood for the races. Their Majesties arrive at Cowes to-morrow, and the King leaves for Marienbad on August 10.—Telegrams from the Continent state that His Majesty will meet the German Emperor on the 11th and the Austrian Emperor on the 12th.—The Queen witnessed the end of the Marathon race on Friday, and on Saturday presented the gold medals won during the Olympic Games.

Count Komura, having been appointed Foreign Minister for Japan, has left the Embassy in London for the Far East.

Diplomatic Service.—Sir Rennell Rodd has been appointed Ambassador in Rome. Sir C. A. Spring-Rice succeeds Sir R. Rodd at Stockholm and Mr. G. H. Barclay goes to Teheran.

Ecclesiastical.—Lord Halifax protests against a decision of the Court of Arches admonishing a clergyman for refusing Communion to a man who had married his deceased wife's sister.—The Lambeth Conference is considering the reports of its Committees on re-union and other questions.—The 43rd anniversary of the Salvation Army was celebrated at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when "General" Booth was welcomed back from his motor tour.

Law.—The Privy Council, allowing an appeal from the Supreme Court of New South Wales, has dismissed the action brought by Mr. Crick against the Serjeant-at-Arms for removing him from the House of Assembly.—The Wreck Inquiry Court has severely condemned the insurance of ships by persons having no insurable interests.—Mr. J. B. Joel was examined on Tuesday during the trial of Mr. Sievier, who himself gave evidence on Wednesday denying that he had ever wished to extort money from Joel and affirming that Joel and Mills had conspired to manufacture evidence against him.—Mr. Justice Warrington has made a decree against Lord Kinnoull and Capt. A. G. Bagot in a civil suit for speculating in trust funds.—The Admiralty Division has held the Hamburg-America Company's steamship Bulgaria alone to blame for her collision with the Santanderino at Genoa.

The London County Council, at a meeting which lasted from Tuesday afternoon until 8 on Wednesday morning, resolved to close its Works Department.

Mr. Chamberlain returned to London from the Continent on Tuesday.

Naval and Military.—A cruiser squadron will visit South Africa at the time of the Convention called with a view to a union of the Colonies.—At Bisley, the King's Prize was won by Private Gray, 5th Scottish Rifles, Gunner Paterson Lowland F.A., winning the silver medal. The National Challenge Trophy was won by Scotland, and the St. George's Vase by Sergeant Foster 6th Hampshire. Mr. Haldane distributed the prizes.—The wreck of the battleship Montagu involved a loss of £1,069,290,—The Army airship, Nulli Secundus, has reappeared after reconstruction.—Sir John French on Tuesday and Wednesday held the half-yearly inspections at Woolwich and Sandhurst.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 27th the Irish Universities Bill was read a second time. On the 28th the Old-Age Pensions Bill passed through Committee, with an amendment limiting its operation to the end of 1915. On the 29th, Lord Willoughby de Broke opened a discussion on the necessity of motor-car legislation. Lord Allendale said the matter was being considered by the Local Government Board. Lord St. Aldwyn, severely condemned the financial policy of the Government.—In the House of Commons, the Irish Universities Bill was read a third time on Saturday, having also occupied the two previous days. On Monday the Army Estimates and Foreign Office Vote led to statements by Mr. Haldane and Sir E. Grey. On Tuesday Mr. Lyttelton and Colonel Seely were the chief speakers on the Colonial Office Vote. On Wednesday the whole business of Supply was ended, after discussions on the votes for the Local Government Board and the Home Office.

Peace Congress.—The Universal Peace Congress met on Tuesday at Westminister, Lord Courtney presiding. Mr. Lloyd-George spoke at an evening meeting, and ridiculed the idea of war between this country and Germany. On Wednesday a resolution was carried in favour of making known the pacifist programme among the working men of different countries.

Political Notes.—About 100,000 people attended a demonstration in favour of the Licensing Bill in Hyde-Park on Saturday.—A Woman's Suffrage Demonstration was held at Earl's-Court on Saturday. Mrs. Fawcett's organisation is supporting the Liberal candidate at the Haggerston by-election.—On Saturday a conference at the Holborn Town Hall called by the Social Democratic party, passed resolutions for adult suffrage, payment of members of Parliament and of election expenses, and proportional representation or the second ballot.

The British Medical Association opened its Sheffield Conference on Tuesday, Mr. Simeon Snell presiding. On Wednesday there was a discussion on "Alcohol in the Army."

Sporting.—The Olympic Games closed on Saturday. Of the whole series, including events outside the Stadium, the United Kingdom stands easily first, with the United States second. In the Olympic Games proper, the United Kingdom won 23 events and the United States 18. The Marathon race from Windsor to the Stadium was won on Friday by an American, J. J. Hayes. An Italian, Dorando, arrived first, but was disqualified on the ground that when he fell exahusted in the Stadium he was helped to his feet. The Queen gave him a special cup. The 400 metres foot race on Thursday was declared void, Halswell, the English runner, being interfered with and elbowed by an American. Halswell had a walk-over finally, the other Americans declining to run.—Cricket :—Last week Middlesex beat Lancashire, Kent beat Surrey, Essex beat Derbyshire, Sussex beat Worcestershire, Gloucestershire beat Notts, and Yorkshire drew with Leicestershire. On Tuesday Kent beat Gloucestershire and Northamptonshire beat the Philadelphians. On Wednesday Yorkshire beat Derbyshire, and Lancashire beat Essex, Surrey drew with Sussex, Hampshire with Worcestershire and Notts with Leicestershire.—The Advisory Committee, of the Counties on Wednesday passed a resolution asking the M. C. C. to invite Australia to send a representative team to England next year. The M. C. C. will act on this resolution.—Racing:—Mr. J. B. Joel has won the Liverpool Cup and also the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood. The Goodwood Plate was won by Mr. H.S. Goodson's Astico. Mr. Eustace Miles won the M.C.C. gold tennis prize from Mr. Pennell last week. Mr. E. B. Noel has since beaten Mr. Pennell in a match for the silver prize.

Wills.—Under Miss E. M. Hutchinson's will, about £31,000 will go to religious and charitable societies. Mr. E. B. Foster's estate is valued at £562,838; Mr. K. Ascherson's, £104,731; Mr. Ernest Watt's, £247,552; Mr. J. P. Currie-Blyth's £101,584.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—In Sydney a strike of tramway men [illegible] State 'employes,' has caused much inconvenience. All the strikers were promptly dismissed; and on Wednesday the strike was declared at an end.—Sir T. G. Carmichael, the new Governor of Victoria, arrived on Monday.

Canada.—The Prince of Wales left Quebec on Wednesday, after a week of brilliant festivities. On Friday there was a great review on the Plains of Abraham. On Saturday his Royal Highness made a tour of the warships of three nations lying in the river, and attended the historic Pageant. At a dinner that evening the Prince, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and representatives of other colonies spoke. Special services, Protestant and Roman Catholic, were held on Sunday. The Prince has expressed the intense pleasure he has derived from his visit to Quebec.

South Africa.—The Natal Assembly has been discussing the Imperial Government's decision to pay Dinuzulu's salary.—In Cape Colony, the wine farmers offer to support the Ministry only in return for cheap wine licences free from ordinary restrictions.

Hong-Kong.—A typhoon on Monday night drove several steamships and a destroyer ashore. Great damage is also reported from Canton.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidency.—Mr. Taft formally accepted the Republican nomination at Cincinnati on Tuesday.—Mr. Hearst's Independence party has had its Convention in Chicago, and nominated Mr. Hisgen for President.

New York State.—Mr. Hughes will stand again for the Governorship if the people want him to; and our Correspondent says there is no doubt that they do.

FOREIGN.

Argentina.—The Government is said to contemplate buying two 20,000 ton battleships.

France.—The steerable army balloon "La Republique" has made a very successful ascent and is to be accepted by the Government.—The Prime Minister has directed the Prefects to see that municipalities attend to the sanitation of summer reports.

Germany.—It is said that the Emperor will visit the Tsar of Russia in the near future.—Yesterday was the tenth anniversary of Bismarck's death.

Persia.—On Wednesday there was comparative quiet at Tabriz, but both parties were preparing for a renewal of the struggle. In the meantime Tabriz is being economically ruined.

China.—Our Shanghai Correspondent says that the progress of the Whang-pu conservancy work is justifying the most confident hopes.

Russia.—The French President arrived at Reval on Monday, and exchanged cordial speeches with the Tsar at dinner that evening. The French and Russian Ministers had a prolonged conference.

Turkey.—The Sultan, evidently alarmed by the spread of the Young Turkey movement, especially in the army, has restored the Constitution of 1876, proclaimed a general amnesty, and ordered a general election. There is great popular rejoicing, in which the differences of Christians and Mahomedans seem to drop out of sight; while in Macedonia the Greek and Bulgarian bands are melting away. The Sultan has sworn fidelity to the Constitution on the Koran.—"Times."

## INDIAN SEDITION.

### Bengali Agitation in British Columbia.

It may be stated on good authority, says the correspondent of "The Times" at Vancouver, that there are already 1,500 members of the league which Indian agitators are forming on the Pacific coast with the ostensible object of "spreading popular and scientific education in India," but of which there is no doubt that the real object is to overthrow British rule. The headquarters of the organisation are now at Seattle, where the organ of the league, "Free Hindustan," is published.

The latest number of "Free Hindustan" is even more rabidly seditious than the previous issues. The leading article says that the revolutionary movement in India is "the outcome of the tyranny of the British Government," and that resistance to this tyranny is imperative. In another article it is declared that Indians would be far happier under Russian rule than under the present conditions.

It is said that one of the leaders of the movement is now in New York in order to get help from the enemies of Great Britain in the United States.

It seems strange, remarks the correspondent, that so little attention has been given to the connection between the unrest in India and the treatment which Indians are receiving in British Columbia and in other British territories. He gives a specific instance. A native non-commissioned officer, who was absolutely trusted by his superiors, was found to be implicated in the seditious movement. This man's brother is one of the Indians who were so badly treated in British Columbia.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JULY 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Hon Lieut Col Sir H A Dean K C S I, B
Lieut Col D S E Bain, I M S, B
Lieut Col E R W Carroll, I M S, B
Lieut Col C E Sunder, I M S, B
Major B G Seton, I M S, B
Major G A Robertson, I A, B
Capt R L Birkwood, B, I A
Sir E N Baker, K C S I, B Cov
Mr M W Fenton, B Cov
Mr E F Oppenheim, B Cov
Mr R P Atkinson, B
Mr G R Jeffery, B
Mr A Evans, B
Mr. H Cecil Jones, B
Mr G G Dey, B
Mr C E Scovell, B
Lieut Col J Davies, I A, Bo
Major S H Burnett, I M S, Bo
Mr T Walker, Bo Cov
Mr J A Goyer, Bo
Col W G H Henderson, I M L
Col G M Heath, R E
Major G A H Beatty, 9 Hodson's H
Major R F G Bond, R E
Assistant Secretary, M S, Dept
Major A J Ralph, I A
Major R W Nicholson, S and T Corps
Major F C Batten, 61 Prs, deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Aden
Major A Y Cheyne, 15 Lrs
Major L G Watkins, R A, Dy D G O
Major G P Lenox-Conyngham, B E, Survey Dept
Major G C McD Birdwood, I A, A R D
Capt R A Yale, I A
Capt J A R Manson, I A
Capt C C Donovan, R A, I O D
Capt W J K Wallis, 20 Deccan H
Capt S W Jones, I M S
Lieut M H L Morgan, 62 Punj
Lieut G D Campbell, 40 Pathans
Lieut J M H Mackenzie, 57 W Rifles
Lieut J M Fiddes, 93 Burma Inf
Second Lieut N L Craig, Unatt, List
Second Lieut F Oswald, 20 Deccan H

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col H R Worlbert, I M S, B, study leave from 15-1-08 to 15-7-08
Capt F O N Mell, I M S, B extension of 10 days has been cancelled
Mr H K Trevaskis, B Cov, 2 mo M C
Mr W A E Lake, B, 6 mo M C
Mr E C Prinsep, B, 3 mo 22 days' M C, 2 mo 9 days' extraordinary leave on M C without pay
Mr H T Reilly, M Cov 3 mo M C
Major H L Anderson, 9 Bhopal Inf, to 18-10-08
Major C Rattray, 25 Punj, to 3-9-08
Capt J A P Manson, I A, 4 mo M C
Capt H L Dyce, 9 Hodson's H, 4 mo
Lieut C G Ransford, 9 Bhopal Inf, 4 mo M C
Lieut J R Wynter, 52 Sikhs, 2 mo M C
Lieut W H Grindley, S and T Corps, 3 mo M C
Nursing Sister Miss L F M Hele, Q A M N S I, 1 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W H Baker, B
Mr N Gell, B
Mr W E McKenna, B
Capt G H Bittles, I O D
Lieut H A Rarrie, I A
Lieut R E Wace, 18 Lrs
Lieut P G Phillimore, 99 Inf
Lieut A P Harrison, 116 Mah
Lieut E A Trafford, 52 Sikhs

## THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.

### Review by the Prince of Wales.

FRIDAY, July 34.—The great event of the day was a review of Regular troops, Militia, Volunteers, and detachments from the British, French, and United States squadrons, held by the Prince of Wales on the Plains of Abraham. The spectacle, which took place in brilliant weather, is described as the most imposing and inspiring display of the kind ever witnessed in Canada.

On his arrival the Prince at once began the inspection. Attended by the Governor-General and Lord Roberts, who carried his Field-Marshal's baton and surrounded by a brilliant staff, he rode eastward across the plain till near Wolfe's Monument. Going first along the front of the troops, which extended over perhaps three-quarters of a mile, and then back through the centre to the troops drawn up nearest the cliffs overlooking the river, the Prince made an inspection of the whole force. As he rode along the lines the bands played, taking up in turn the tune "Oh Canada, My Country." Then the bands gradually passed in front of the grand stand, to which the Prince returned amidst immense cheering. Dismounting, he ascended to the Royal enclosure on the grand stand, where gathered a distinguished company, including the Governor-General, the Government-house party, Vice-President Fairbanks, Admiral Jaureguiberry, the visiting admirals, and the official guests of the Dominion. To the agreeable surprise of everybody, Lord Strathcona was among the number, having arrived from England this morning. He was loudly cheered on taking his seat in the royal enclosure.

Then followed the short ceremonial which marked the culmination of the splendid inspiration of Lord Grey for the nationalisation of the battlefields. The Prince, addressing his Excellency, said:—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to hand over to your Excellency, as the representative of the Crown in Canada, the sum of $450,000 (90,000l), which through the patriotism of British citizens in all parts of Canada and the Empire, and the generosity of French and American sympathisers, has been entrusted to me, in order that the historic battlefields of Quebec, on which two contending races won equal and imperishable glory, may be acquired for the people of the Dominion and preserved, under the special supervision of the Sovereign, as a permanent shrine of union and peace. I place in your hands, as the representative of the Sovereign, the charge of this sacred ground, which it is my pleasure to be able to present to you on the 300th birthday of Quebec as a gift to the people of Canada and of the Crown."

His Excellency, in reply, said—"As the Governor-General of Canada and in the names of the Government and the people of the Dominion I accept this sacred trust which your Royal Highness, Heir to the Throne, has graciously placed in my hands."

The Prince then remounted and proceeded to take up a position at the saluting post with the Governor-General, Lord Roberts, and General Otter, for the march past, which immediately began. First came a fine detachment of French sailors, preceded by the band of the "Leon Gambetta," who were received with great enthusiasm. At once followed the band of the "New Hampshire" with 300 United States sailors. With a midshipman bearing the Stars and Stripes, they made a most effective appearance, and were welcomed with equally hearty applause.

Then began what perhaps most thrilled the spectators among the events of the day—a sight illustrating Great Britain's naval power which is too seldom seen in Canada. Company after company, headed by their admirals and officers, 2,500 British sailors filed past the Prince and the spectators. The special compliments paid by Lord Roberts to two Canadian regiments, the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, of Kingston, and the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, by his heading them in the march past, evoked unbounded enthusiasm. The time employed in passing the saluting post was nearly two hours. The review closed with a gallop by the Canadian Field Artillery across the full length of the Plains.

The departure of the Prince from the grounds led to a new outburst of enthusiastic cheering.

Lord and Lady Grey at night gave a State dinner, at which the distinguished guests, the visiting admirals, the members of the Federal Cabinet, the lieutenant-governors, and the members of the Battlefields Commission had the honour of meeting the Prince. Afterwards there was a large reception, giving an opportunity to the guests to witness the illumination and fire-works from a position commanding the whole city and river, with an outlook perhaps unequalled in the world.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The following telegraphic messages have been sent in connection with the celebration :—

From the Governor-General of Canada to his Majesty the King:—"The people of Canada, assembled to celebrate the tercentenary of the foundation of Quebec, present their humble duty to your Majesty, and desire to thank your Majesty for the honour done them by the presence here to-day of the Prince of Wales. They see in this gracious act a fresh proof of the interest which your Majesty has ever manifested towards your Majesty's Canadian subjects, who, on this great and historic occasion, hasten to renew the expression of their unalterable devotion to your Majesty's Throne and person."

The King replied as follows :—"Please convey to the Mayor and citizens of Quebec my congratulation and good wishes for the joyous celebration of the 300th anniversary of the foundation of their city by Samuel de Champlain. I am much gratified to learn of their cordial reception of the Prince of Wales, whom I have sent to represent me on this great occasion. I received with pleasure the renewed assurances of loyalty on the part of my Canadian subjects, in whose welfare I am deeply interested, and to whom I wish an ever increasing measure of progress and prosperity."

Mr. Asquith telegraphed :—"On the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec I send the warm congratulations and hearty good wishes of his Majesty's Government to our colleagues and fellow-subjects, the Government and people of the great Dominion of Canada. The Dominion, as it stands to-days is living a evidence of the foresight and endurance of Samuel de Champlain, and bears witness to the world that peace and prosperity are the fruits of freedom and self-government."

From Simla, Lord Minto offered "hearty congratulations and best wishes to the Canadian descendants of the two great races, who together built up their magnificent Dominion."

Other congratulatory messages have been received from Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll, Lord Crewe, and the Governors or Premiers of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal.

NAVAL REVIEW.

Saturday, July 25.—The celebrations were continued with a great naval review held by the Prince of Wales in the morning, when his Royal Highness made the tour of assembled warships on board the cruiser "Arrogant." The Prince of Wales's messages signalled to Vice-Admiral Sir A. Curzon-Howe after the review was as follows :—"I desire to express my complete satisfaction with the appearance and discipline of the Atlantic Fleet, and I am much pleased to hear from you that the conduct of the men has always been a credit to the splendid service to which I am proud to belong. I am very glad to have had an opportunity of inspecting the Fleet this morning. The [illegible]

of bluejackets and marines on the historical Plains of Abraham was exceedingly good, and the whole turn-out was most creditable. Will you be kind enough to make known to the Rear-Admiral, captains, and officers of the ships companies under your command this expression of entire approval ?" The Prince witnessed a lacrosse match in the afternoon, and then was present at the pageant in the great enclosure on the Plains of Abraham. The spectacle was a brilliant one.

In the evening the Governor-General gave a dinner at the Citadal to the representatives of the Colonies at which he proposed the health of the Prince in terms of warm eulogium. The Prince in the course of his reply, said :—

"I can assure you that everything which conduces to the prosperity and well-being of the Dominion is watched with the keenest interest by the mother country. As the representative of our King I knew that an enthusiastic greeting awaited me in Quebec, but the marked affection of that greeting has touched me most deeply. Indeed, it is not possible to express all I feel. The 300th birthday of Quebec has been made the occasion, not of parochial or provincial, but of national and imperial importance. We rejoice that from all quarters of the globe—from the great self-governing Dominions, from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—warm interest has been taken in Quebec's Tercentenary. In its celebration Canada undertook a magnificent work. Success could not have been achieved without considerable self-sacrifice, individual and by the State itself. If as your Excellency suggests, my coming here to take part in these ceremonies may stimulate that true spirit of citizenship, then, indeed shall I look back with pride and satisfaction on my association with events so unique and memorable in the history of Canada. Once more, your Excellency, I thank you for the kind words proposing my health, and I thank you my lords and gentlemen, for the very kind manner in which you received the toast,"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed "The Other Self-Governing Colonies of the British Empire," and the toast was acknowledged by Mr. J. S. Pitts on behalf of Newwfoundland, Lord Ranforly for New Zealand. Lord Dudley on behalf of the Australian being Commonwealth, Sir H. de Villiers for South Africa, and other speakers.

At the conclusion of the banquet the Prince of Wales handed to Lord Grey a cheque for £10,000, England's contribution to the Battlefields Reservation Fund.

Sunday, July 26.—A service of thanksgiving was held in the Anglican Cathedral of Quebec, and was attended by the Prince and Governor-General.

Monday, July 27.—The Prince of Wales visited the typical old French-Canadian village of St. Joachim, where he lunched with the members of the Quebec Seminary at Chateau Bellevue, Petit Cap, a charming old building lying under the slopes of Cap Tourment, a towering spur of the Laurentian range over looking the St. Lawrence. The journey was as informal as possible, and immense numbers of the French country folk took this opportunity of welcoming the Prince and seeing him at close quarters. The return journey to Quebec, thirty-five miles, was made by motor-car, with a halt at St. Anne de Beaupre, the most celebrated pilgrimage shrine of Canada, and the Lourdes of North America. All the way to Quebec the road had been carefully repaired by each district in anticipation of the Prince's visit. It is lined for the whole distance with the houses of farmers, whose lands run backwards in narrow strips from the banks of the St. Lawrence inland, and his Royal Highness, therefore, was able to get a comprehensive glimpse of the French Canadian at home.

A pleasant episode occurred at the Citadel in the morning. Before the Prince left for St. Joachim, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Murray, the Governor and Premier respectively of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Fielding, the Federal Finance Minster, waited on his Royal Highness to ask him to convey to the Princess a beautiful fur cloak as the gift of the people of Nova Scotia. The garment was made in Nova Scotia. It is of mink skin, and the buttons are of 24 carat Nova Scotia gold, with native pearls and amethysts, the workmanship being entirely native. The gift is contained in a casket of native wood, trimmed with Nova Scotia steel and gold. The inscription on the casket is as follows:

"Presented to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales in taken of the loyalty of the people of Nova Scotia." The Prince was much touched by this unexpected proof of affectionate feeling towards the Princess. He spoke most warmly in accepting the gift on behalf of her Royal Highness.

Tuesday, July 28.—The Prince of Wales, after attending a garden party in the afternoon given by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, took farewell of the Governor-General and Lady Grey, and went on board the "Exmouth," where he was entertained at a State dinner by Vice-Admiral Sir A. Curzon-Howe.

Wednesday, July 29.—Early in the morning his Royal Highness started on his return journey to England. Before leaving the Prince addressed to Lord Grey a letter in which he says :—

"From the moment of my landing I have received nothing but the greatest kindness, and I have been most hospitably entertained by your Excellencies, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, by its Premier and Executive Council, by the Mayor and Municipality, and also by the University of Laval. I return home with a lasting sense of satisfaction that it was possible for me to avail myself of the kind invitation of the Canadian Government to take part in the memorable events of the past week, and that I was thus able to help you and the people of Quebec in giving effect to the great conceptions which you had formed of doing worthy honour to the Tercentenary of Quebec and the joint memories of Wolfe and Montcalm. It is my earnest hope that this movement will be still further supported, and that no efforts will be relaxed to ensure the consummation of the work which has been happily inaugurated. Upon the interesting and impressive pageant I have already dwelt in a letter addressed to the Mayor, but I desire to express through your Excellency to the National Battlefield Commission, and to Mr. Lascelles, the Master of Pageantry, my sincere congratulations upon the marvellous results achieved by their historical research, artistic feeling, and untiring energy. Similarly I congratulate all the authorities, official and honorary, upon the unqualified success which has characterised every incident and detail of the celebrations. The manner in which other provinces joined Quebec and gave moral and material support to the idea of the Tercentenary will do much to strengthen the ties of common feeling and mutual trust, so essential to the unity and strength of the Dominion. It was with the greatest pleasure that I reviewed the Canadian troops and the seamen and marines of the French, American, and British Fleets. The presence of sailors on such an occasion is always highly popular, and I am sure that your Excellency and the people of Canada appreciate the kindnes of the French and American admirals in landing smart detachments to take part in the march past. All I saw, and especially all I hear from so high an authority as Earl Roberts has convinced me that the work of the Canadian Militia is progressing satisfactorily. My stay at the Citadel has, indeed, been a most happy one, and I desire to record an expression of my warmest gratitude to you and Lady Grey for your very generous hospitality, and for all the care and trouble which you have kindly given to every detail which would conduce to my comfort. I also wish to thank the members of my staff for their efficient and ever-ready services. It is with heartfelt regret that I bid farewell to Canada. That God may ever watch over and bless its people, inspire their ideals, prosper their works, and guide their destinies will ever be my earnest prayer"

The Prince of Wales has sent through Sir Arthur Bigge, to the Mayor of Quebec, £100 for the poor, and a letter expressing his Royal Highness's appreciation of the municipal arrangements. The Prince has presented to the people of Canada the chain used by Wolfe during his campaign in Canada, and this will be placed in the Archives Building at Ottawa.

Lord Roberts left in the afternoon in the yacht "Wacouta" for Montreal. (See "This Morning's News.")

### LORD ROBERTS AT MONTREAL.

Ottawa, July 30 ("Times").—Montreal gave Lord Roberts a fore-taste of the cordial greetings which he will receive on his visits to different cities of the Dominion. The Field-Marshal arrived in the yacht "Wacouta," belonging to Mr. J. J. Hill, the American railway Magnate, It was two o'clock when the vessel was tied up at the wharf. A deputation from the Montreal garrison, consisting of Major Meighen and a number of Staff officers, was present, besides a great crowd of people who heartily cheered the veteran soldier.

Lord Roberts was driven to the city Hall, where he was presented with a civic address of welcome in which reference was made to his distinguished services to the Empire. Lord Roberts, in reply, expressed regred that his arrival had been somewhat delayed by fog on the river. It gave him, he said, the greatest pleasure to be in Canada and to visit Montreal. He had long wished to see this country and he hoped to extend his aquaintance with it in the future.

Lord Roberts afterwards was entertained at luncheon by the Mount Royal Club, at which many prominent citizens were present.

### ADDRESS TO THE GARRISON.

Montreal, July 30 (evening).—At 6-30 Lord Roberts inspected the Montreal garrison. In spite of the excessive heat a large body of soldiers paraded, while great crowds filled the streets around the Drill Hall, loudly cheering the Field-Marshal. General Buchan welcomed him in a brief speech on behalf of the assembled troops. He said that it was a proud day for Canadian soldiers to have among them the greatest and most beloved soldier of the present time. Addressing the troops Lord Roberts said :—

"Soldiers, it is a great pleasure to be able to come here to-day, and to have an opportunity of inspecting such a fine body of men. My first acquaintance with Canadian troops was made under more arduous circumstances in South Africa, and their uniformly excellent behaviour in the field, on the march, and in camp during the campaign proved, not only to me, but to the world at large that henceforth a new factor had to be taken into consideration when the military resources of the Empire were being estimated. On the 24th I was privileged to take part in the great review on the Plains of Abraham, when 12,000 Canadian troops marched past the Prince. Their bearing on that occasion convinced me that Canada was in the fortunate position of having splendid material to rely upon in making provision to safeguard her own interests and defend her territories. Some of you whom I see before me now served in South Africa ; some took part in the review to which I have just referred. I have no doubt that if you all had your own way you would have liked to have been comrades on both occasions, and it is a very natural and a very honourable disappointment. But one cannot always have one's own way in this world. One must be prepared for disappointment and to undergo self-sacrifice in the cause of duty. I am, as you are perhaps aware, a warm advocate of the principle that all boys should be drilled at an early age and taught habits of obedience, punctuality, and cleanliness—in fact, discipline in the trust sense of the word.

And all able-bodied men should be compelled to fit themselves to defend their country in any emergency that may arise. The system of universal training is, to my mind, the only certain guarantee of national security, the only system consistent with economy and efficiency. It is no answer to my argument to reply, as is often done, that when an emergency arises there will be no lack of volunteers, that the manhood of the country will flock to the standard. No doubt this would be the case, but unfortunately soldiering cannot be learnt in a moment Discipline, organisation, fighting efficiency are qualities which take time to develop, and there is no time to wait for this development when an emergency has arisen and the safety of the country is already at stake. If a country is to be in a position to face times of stress with dignity and sober equanimity she must be confident that the men of her race are not only willing but fit to assume the responsibilities they may be called upon to accept. This can only be the case when every man feels it a privilege and not a burden to make himself efficient. In esponsing the cause of universal training I am not actuated by what is known as "militarism"; still less do I wish any part of our great Empire to take up an attitude which may appear to other nations defiant and threatening. On the contrary, I honestly believe that military training is of incalculable benefit to thewhole community, tending as it does towards the physical improvement of the individual, and inculcating habits of discipline and self-control which cannot fail to be of great moral advantage in civil life. In addition to these advantages I am convinced that a military training is the best means of ensuring peace, for even the most aggressive nation will hesitate to attack another which is obviously prepared to defend itself.

You whom I am now addressing are proving yourselves ready to bear a fair share of responsibility.

I should like to send a message through you to your fellow subjects in Canada to tell them to show themselves worthy of the two great races from which they spring by being obedient and respectful to all in authority, by being kind and considerate to every one with whom they are associated, by being temperate in all things, by being honourable in every relation of life. Then it is an easy matter to undergo the amount of training that will ensure their being fitted in all respects to do their duty, should their services ever be required to defend their own wonderful Canada, or give a helping hand, as they did with such signal success during the South African War, to the great Empire to which we all are so proud of belonging.

Immense cheering greeted the speech, which was renewed by crowds outside on Lord Roberts leaving the Drill Hall.

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Dr. W. G. Grace celebrated his 60th birthday by playing cricket at Chesham. He made only one run. The second ball he received he hit to mid-on. He called to his fellow-batsman to run, and, unable to cross the crease in time, was fairly out. The village looked disappointed. Most of them gazed reproachfully at the man who was responsible for Dr. Grace's downfall. He himself, like the excellent sportsman he is, smiled, raised his panama as a cheer followed him back to the pavilion, and throwing off his pads, came out again to watch the progress of his successor.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

### SIAM.

In the House of Commons, on Saturday, July 25, Mr. Carlile, on behalf of Mr. Mitchell Thomson, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was now in a position to give information with regard to the new agreement with Siam.

Sir E. Grey : No agreement has yet been concluded with Siam, and I cannot say what progress can be made till his Majesty's Minister, who is now on his way home, has returned, and till various points which require investigation have been discussed with him and his Majesty's Government have had an opportunity of considering them.

Mr. Carlile asked when his Majesty's Minister was expected to arrive from Siam.

Sir E. Grey: I think he is due home very soon. But it is obvious that the Government as a whole will not be able to consider the matter and make any announcement before Parliament meets in the autumn.

### REPAIRING AND MAINTAINING OF GARRISON CHURCHES.

On Monday, July 27, Mr. Dundas White asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he can give an undertaking that the Indian Government will not apply any public money to the repairing or maintenance of any garrison or other church in respect of the use of which any denomination claims an exclusive right.

Mr. Buchanan: This course would not be possible. The churches in question, of which several are appropriated for Presbyterian and others for Roman Catholic worship, are Government buildings provided for the use of the troops, and they could obviously not be allowed to fall into disrepair and the object for which they have been built thus be defeated.

### PLACES OF WORSHIP FOR NON-ANGLICAN TROOPS.

Mr. Laidlaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India : At what military stations in India, where Government churches already exist, are places of worship for non-Anglican troops to be built, what is the estimated total cost and out of what funds are they to be paid for.

Mr. Buchanan : The hon. member will find in Appendix 9 to the papers presented to Parliament in Cd. 4022 names of the places where unconsecrated churches are being built. They are being built out of Government funds, but I am unable to give the exact figure without reference to India.

### GUN-RUNNING THROUGH PERSIA TO AFGHANISTAN.

On Tuesday, July 23, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the India Office has information to the effect that another large caravan of arms is in transit through Persian Beloochistan to the Afghan frontier ; and whether it is proposed ; by strengthening our patrol in the Persian Gulf or by representation to the Sultan of Mircat, to deal with a state of affairs which is a menace to North-West Frontier.

Mr. Buchanan : The answer to the first question is in the negative. The last caravan of which the Secretary of State has information must have reached its destination some weeks ago. Every possible means is taken by action on the coast and otherwise to stop the traffic, and, as was stated by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on June 30, the question of the traffic at Muscat is engaging the attention of the Conference now sitting at Brussels.

### MR. TILAK.

Dr. Rutherford asked whether the Secretary of State for India would recommend his Majesty the King to extend his clemency to Mr. Tilak, in view of the position he holds in the Indian national movement, and remit a portion of his sentence, with a view to allaying to some extent the present unrest in India.

Mr. Rees asked if the right hon. gentleman thought that expressions of sympathy with the prisoner were likely to have the effect of "allaying to some extent the present unrest in India."

Mr. Buchanan : I think the answer I have to make will cover both questions. It is impossible for the Secretary of State to take the action suggested in the question. My hon. friend hardly realises the nature of the charge on which Mr. Tilak was convicted, and the circumstances of the trial. The trial lasted ten days before a Judge of the Bombay High Court with a special jury. Mr. Tilak was convicted by seven out of nine jurymen of offenees under sections 124a and 153a of the Indian Penal Code.

At the beginning of the trial he exercised his full rights of challenge, objecting to six Europeans, one Jew, and one Hindu. He spoke for several days in his own defence. In passing sentence the Judge said : "The articles are seething with sedition : they preach violence ; they speak of murder with approval ; and the cowardly and atrocious act of committing murder with bombs not only seems te meet with the prisoner's approval, but he hails the advent of the bomb in India as if something had come to India for its good." I think the hon. member will agree with me that writings of such a character can not fairly be held to fall under the exception made by the Penal Code in favour of "comments expressing disapprobation of the measures or action of the Government with a view to obtaining their alteration by lawful means." (Cheers.)

Mr Keir Hardie asked if the article could now be published as a parliamentary paper to give the House and the country the opportunity for learning what foundation there was for the language used by the Judge.

Mr. Buchanan could make no promise of the kind. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lupton asked if the proportion of seven Europeans to two natives was the usual proportion on special juries in Bombay.

Mr. Buchanan was not able to answer. There were on the jury seven Europeans and two Parsees and the Judge was a Parsee gentleman.

Mr. Mackarness asked whether the sentence of six years' transportation recently passed upon Mr. Tilak could be made the subject o appeal; whether a sentence of transportation involved the removal of the prisoner to a penal settlement; and, if so what was the nature of the punishment to which he was there subject.

Mr. Buchanan : No appeal lies to the High Court from any order or sentence passed by a Judge exercising the original jurisdiction of the Court but points of law may be reserved for consideration. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may give special leave to appeal in cases where grave and substantial injustice appears to have been done. The appeal in such cases lies to the Judicial Committee. A sentence of transportation may involve the removal of a prisoner to a penal settlement, but does not necessarily do so ; the prisoner may be sent instead to a central gaol appointed for the purpose. A prisoner sentenced to transportation is subject for a time to solitary confinement ; he is then put to some form of work with the other prisoners, and may obtain various privileges by good conduct.

Sir H. Cotton asked the Under Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to the character of the sentences which are being passed in India on persons who are accused of seditious utterances; and whether the Government would consider the propriety of issuing instructions which would prohibit the herding of political offenders with common criminals.

Mr. Buchanan : The Secretary of State does not consider it necessary to take action in the manner suggested by the hon. member. The punishment for offences under section 124a Indian Penal Code varies over a wide range from fine without any imprisonment through simple imprisonment and rigorous imprisonment up to transportation for life. As regards simple imprisonment, inspectors-general of gaols already have authority to order the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners in certain cases.

### DISTURBANCES IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Harwood asked the Under Secretary whether there had been disturbances among the factory workers of Bombay ; and, if so, whether he had any information showing that these were largely attributable to the excessive hours of work ; and whether the Government proposed to take any steps in the matter.

Mr. Buchanan : The Secretary of State understands that the disturbances which have occurred in the factory quarter of Bombay are net exclusively connected with labour questions, although as my hon. friend is aware the subject of the hours of labour has recently been investigated by the Factory Commission, whose report is now under consideration. He is informed that they are connected with political agitation by which pressure has been exercised on the Hindu mill-hands to come out on strike, and in some cases to attack Europeans. The Mahomedan factory workers have not joined in the rioting and resent the enforced loss of wages.

### SULTANATE OF BRUNEI.

In answer to Sir. E. Sassoon, Col Seely said: The treaty with the Sultan of Brunei, which was signed in 1905, provides that the advice of the British Resident must be taken and acted upon in all questions in Brunei other than those affecting the Mahomedan religion in order that a similar system may be established to that existing in other Malay States now under British protection. His Majesty's Government, therefore, through the Resident, controls the whole administration of the State, except where religious matters are concerned. The Resident of Brunei is also Resident of Labuan, which is now part of the Straits Settlements, and in view of that fact he draws a salary from Straits Settlement funds, a sum of 600*l* a year being paid from imperial funds to the Straits Settlements in consideration of the Consular work performed by this officer. The other expenses of the Residential system are borne by Brunei funds. To enable the Government of the State to buy up a number of monopolies and concessions and to put the new system into working order, the Federated Malay States advanced to Brunei the sum of 200,000 dols. without interest. I cannot say when this sum is likely to be repaid. No grant or loan has been made by the Straits Settlements.

### THE MOSLEMS OF MADRAS AND SEDITION.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the Moslem community of Madras, in public meeting assembled, has expressed its condemnation of the growing sedition of Northern India, and assured the Government of its own staunch loyalty to British rule.

Mr. Buchanan : I have seen in the Press a notice of the meeting referred to, and my hon friend is no doubt aware that meetings of a similar character have been held in other parts of India.

### SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the local governments, and high judicial authorities consulted, condemned the proposed separation of executive and judicial functions in the Indian Civil Service ; and, if so, whether the opinions of such governments and authorities will be made public.

Mr. Buchanan : The opinions of the local governments and other authorities consulted on this subject have not yet reached the Secretary of State ; it is not possible, therefore, to say whether they are papers which could suitably be made public.

### PERSIA AND THE QUETTA-NUSHKI ROUTE

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the disturbed condition of Persia has adversely affected the traffic to and from India by the Quetta-Nushki route.

Mr. Buchanan: The figures of the land trade between Persia and British India via Sind and British Beloochistan, the bulk of which presumably went by the Nushki route show an increase for 1907-1908 as compared with the two preceding years. The value of the total trade by the Nushki route for 1907-1908 was the biggest on record.

### THE MANICKTOLLAH BOMB FACTORY.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India ; Whether a branch of the Manicktollah bomb factory has been discovered in Sylhet.

Mr. Buchanan : The Secretery of State has no official information on this subject, but he gathers from the newspapers that arrests have been made, at a place in the Sylhet district, of persons who admit being engaged in the manufacture of bombs for revolutionary purposes.

### TRANSPORTATION LAW IN INDIA.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India : If he can state what is the law in regard to transportation in India ; and whether there is any authority or precedent for sending a convicted offender to the Andamans for a period of ten than seven years.

Mr. Buchanan: The law in regard to transportation in India is contained in Sections 53, 55, 57-59 of the Indian Penal Code, and the sections of that Code prescribing transportation as the penalty for particular offences. Section 124a enables the person convicted under that section to be "punished with transportation for life 'or any other shorter term." There is therefore no reason to doubt the legality of a sentence of transportation for less than seven years

### PROSECUTIONS FOR SEDITIOUS SPEECHES, ETC.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will grant a Return of prosecutions for seditious speeches and writings which have been instituted in India since Jan. 1, 1907, showing the names of the persons charged, the courts which tried them, the precise character of the charge, and the decision in each case.

Mr. Buchanan : If the hon. member will move for a return the Secretary of State will instruct the Government of India to prepare it.

### FACTORY WORKERS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the India Office has information that the factory workers in Bombay have deprecated interference with the system under which they work; and whether the Factory Commission has reported that the hours of work in Bombay factories are not excessive.

Mr. Buchanan : The Commission's report which will be presented shortly, will show the hon. member that he is under a misapprehension in respect of both points of his question.

### RELIEF WORKS.

Mr. Robert Harcourt asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether it is proposed to lay before Parliament papers giving an account of the relief works recently carried out in India, particularly in the United Provinces, in continuation of Famine Commission Reports already issued.

Mr. Buchanan : On the conclusion of the present relief operations full reports regarding them will be submitted by the several local governments, and the Secretary of State will then be glad to consider whether any, and if any, what papers might with advantage be presented.

### THE TINNEVELLEY RIOTS.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva, who were lately convicted of treason and were sentenced to transportation for life and for ten years respectively by the district judge of Tinnevelly, have appealed against the sentence ; and if so, what has been the result of the appeal.

Mr. Buchanan : The Secretary of State has no information as to whether an appeal has been filed.

### ORISSA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the operations of keeping up to date the record of rights involved in the last resettlement of the temporarily settled districts of Orissa is being conducted without causing any vaxatious interference to the parties concerned.

Mr. Buchanan : It is presumed that the question has reference to the operations set on foot by the Bengal Government for revising, as the first step in the scheme for their annual maintenance, the village records prepared some twelve years ago at the last land revenue settlement of Orissa. According to the latest reports the operations are proceeding satisfactorily. The local government has made the procedure as simple and expeditious as possible, and has confined the work to what is absolutely necessary for bringing the records up to date. The settlement officer reports that the revision is welcomed by the ryots and the better class of landlords, as it clears up disputes and gives effect to changes which have occurred since the records were first prepared.

## THE BIG NAVY POLICY

## Premier and War Minister.

## AGREEMENTS, BUT NO ALLIANCES.

## PLAIN HINTS TO PEACE CONGRESS.

London, August 1.

Two speeches of the utmost importance dealing with questions of national defence were delivered yesterday by the Prime Minister at the Peace Conference banquet, and by Mr. Haldane at Plymouth.

The Prime Minister in a cogent utterance made it plain that he intends no reduction in the British armaments. He described the immense difficulty of carrying out in practice international agreements to resort to arbitration, and in one significant passage declared his belief in agreements, but not alliances.

Mr. Haldane again emphasised the importance of maintaining a great navy as vital to our national existence.

Mr. Asquith said : "In the name of the Government and on their behalf I associate myself with Mr. Harcourt in bidding you welcome to this country, and in assuring you of our deep and sincere interest in the great purpose which has brought you together.

"We are often told that the colossal armaments, inflicting an ever-growing burden upon mankind, are the best insurance against war. Mr. Stead says 'Hear, hear,' but it certainly does not console me when I see that the annual expenditure of the civilised nations upon armaments is between four hundred and five hundred millions. These things are intended to be used ; they do not exist for ornament. At some moment, by the sudden outburst possibly of an accidental fit of passion, they may be let loose upon the world. Are we to acquiesce in this state of things ?

"In two or three directions real progress has been and may still further be made. The first is the growth of international agreements—not alliances—('Hear, hear.' and applause)—for alliances, offensive and defensive, are sometimes rather hindrances than helps to peace. ('Here, here.') The agreements to which I refer provide for the healthy adjustment of differences, demarcate spheres of influence and interest, and promote commercial intercourse. ('Hear, hear.') During the last few years there are real examples of such agreements in the diplomacy of our country. (Applause.)

"Next is the substitution of international litigation for slaughter and conflict. ('Hear, hear.') There is the preliminary difficulty of constituting a tribunal, defining its procedure, and bringing within its jurisdiction quarrels which seem to touch the honour and to let loose the passions of proud and independent people—perhaps most difficult of all. Without minimising their importance, they are all difficulties which with goodwill and with honest purpose can be overcome. (Cheers.)

"Lastly, there is the possible effect of moral, as distinguished from merely mechanical changes. The main thing is that nations should get to know and to understand one another. (Applause.) When I say that half their quarrels arise from the want of such understanding, I am grossly understating the case.

"The notion that there are hereditary antagonisms which it is almost a point of honour to cherish, natural antipathies which must from time to time find an outlet in carnage—these pernicious superstitions—(applause)—need to be eradicated from the minds not only of children, but of men and of whole communities.

"Many forces are moving in that direction. Travel increased inter-communication international trade, the spread of education—all help. Is there anywhere where the churches have a more useful opportunity ? Above all, it is in the devoted efforts of men and women—like many I see here to-night—idealists, and the head workers, like our lamented friend, Randal Cremer—(cheers)—co-operating in their different countries, that we find the strongest hope for the greatest of all reforms—the establishment of peace on earth."

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### POSSIBLE INVASION.

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### MR. HALDANE'S VIEW OF THE NAVY'S SPHERE.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at the opening of the new Marine Drive at Falmouth yesterday, said that there were no signs that anybody was going to invade England, but that there was nothing which led to war like being unprotected and acting in a panic.

It was the time when the sky was blue and there was nothing on the horizon to make preparations. None could foresee what might happen, and it was a most valuable thing to be ready. If they wanted to rest at peace, to turn their minds to industrial needs, and to keep the credit of the nation high they should make their preparations for future national defence.

Other nations were organising, so if Great Britain would be abreast of them, she must have the same high science and the same grasp of principles.

The defence of Great Britain rested on the naval command of the seas. Although it was their first duty to make the Navy most effective, they must also make such military preparation as would repel invaders that came with a big force. If the enemy came with their transports and convoys, bringing their men, artillery, horses and ammunition, their troops formed a big target on the sea for the Navy to look for. If the target was large enough it could not escape the Navy. He was a firm believer in their fleet being so strong as to command the seas against every combination of Powers that was likely to invade them, It was their intention to maintain every branch of the Navy at its highest point.

These were not days when anybody could with prudence let down the national defences. Not that there were any signs of war. On the contrary, he believed that Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States were all understanding each other and were each on better term. Still, the tendency was for all peoples to scrutinise their defences, and they must scrutinise theirs and keep their Navy up to the mark.

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The Maharajah of Bobbili has contributed £10 to help the British Esperanto Association and H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh has also generously contributed one thousand rupees. Esperanto is steadily making its way all over the world—and the next Great International Congress to be held at Dresden on the 17th August 1908, will be under the immediate patronage of the King of Saxony—four of the members of his family having become honorary members.

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The "Times" publishes the following from Mr. A. S. Wadsworth, Shrewsbury :—"I was surprised to read in Lord Curzon's letter, in your issue of the 23rd July, the erroneous assertion that there is no public monument of Robert Lord Clive in either England or India. I am very pleased to be able to say that there is a fine statue of the great soldier and administrator in Shrewsbury, which is looked on with pride by the proud Salopians, because their great countryman was a native of Shropshire, and is numbered among the worthies of old England."

## LORDS AND COMMONS.

## Speaker's Ruling.

London, August 1.

The House of Lords and the House of Commons were at issue yesterday over the Old Age Pensions Bill.

The consideration of the amendment was the first business before the House of Commons, and the Speaker at once gave his ruling.

He said the amendment of Lord Cromer that the pensions should cease in 1915 and another consequential thereon, in his opinion were privileged on the ground that they varied the grant of the old age pension as decided by the House of Commons, and if no further legislation took place they would bring the grant to an end after a certain period of time. In his judgment, therefore, these two amendments were privileged amendments.

The statement was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Lloyd George thereupon moved that the House disagree from the Lords' amendment. This motion was agreed to without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Lloyd George also moved that the House disagree from the Lords' amendment that official proof of age should be provided by applicants for pensions.

Mr. Balfour said the object of the Lords was to make good a plain defect in the Bill.

Mr. Lloyd George observed that the regulations were nearly ready.

Mr. Balfour said that, under the circumstances he did not object to the House disagreeing with the amendment.

Lord R. Cecil supported the Lords' amendment, but did not propose to divide the House.

The Speaker ruled out an amendment removing the period of disqualification. He said the Bill stated that the period of the disqualification should be determined on December 31, 1910. If the words were omitted the period would be made indeterminate. It might be shorter or longer ; at all events it would vary the period which the House had fixed, and for that reason he ruled the amendment was a privileged amendment.

On the motion of Mr. Lloyd George the House also disagreed with this amendment.

### A PRIVATE AMENDMENT.

Another amendment, which sought to limit the criminal's disqualification of ten years to persons sentenced to more than a month's imprisonment, was ruled out by the Speaker as a privileged amendment. It would exclude fewer persons than was provided by the original Bill.

Mr. Lloyd George moved that the House disagree from the Lords.

Lord R. Cecil moved that the House waive its privilege in the matter.

Mr. Asquith said that if they did the House would impair its rights and privileges at a price which was not worth it.

"Did not the House frequently waive its rights ?" asked Lord Robert. The Speaker replied that almost every year there were occasions on which the House did not insist on its privileges in regard to Lords' amendments. The House divided, and by 145 to 33 the amendment was disagreed.

Mr. Lloyd George urged that the Lords' amendment providing that in calculating income the pension officer should take into account the yearly income that might be expected to be derived from any property of the applicant which, though capable of investment was not invested or profitably used, was a breach of the privilege of the House because it would diminish the number of those who could claim a pension. The pension officer would have to reckon up the income of a man not in accordance with what it actually was, but what it ought to be in a different way.

The Speaker thought the amount was really an explanation of the words—profitably used—and it would be privilege run mad if they were to insist on this as a matter of privilege.

Mr. Lloyd George thereupon moved that the House did not agree with the Lords.

Mr. Balfour said the amendment dealt with an obvious defect in the Bill.

The House finally disagreed with the Lords' amendment.

### REPLY OF THE LORDS.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the decisions of the Commons were brought before the Lords. There was unusual silence on the scarlet benches when the bewigged Clerk rose from the table.

Lord Cromer hurried to the Table. Though in the circumstances he would not insist on his Amendment, he thought it deserved more consideration on its merits than it had received. It was conceived in no spirit of hostility, but only with the idea of giving an opportunity to revise the system.

Lord Lansdowne, the Unionist leader, urged that the action of the Commons was an extreme interpretation of privilege, and that in the strict sense the Bill was not a money Bill.

"An attempt to stifle discussion by asserting the privilege of the House of Commons," was one of his phrases. He would move a resolution that the Lords, while not insisting on their amendments to the Old Age Pensions Bill, did not accept the reasons offered by the Commons, or assent to them as a precedent.

Lord Crewe said that the Government could not assent to any such resolution.

Several peers spoke against the Commons' interpretation of privilege.

"This is an umbridled attempt to interfere with the privilege of your Lordships' House," said Lord Midleton.

Lord Lansdowne's speech, said the Lord Chancellor, put forward a claim which had not been made for hundreds of years.

A division was taken on the resolution, which was carried against the Government by 37 votes to 23. The Lords then agreed not to insist on their amendment to the Irish Universities Bill, which the Commons had sent back.

This was the amendment allowing privately endowed chapels in the new universities which Mr. Birrell struck out as a concession to the Nonconformists.

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The "Daily Chronicle" has discovered that the increase in the British Army is only 4,487 since 1898-9, the year before the South African War ; and yet it costs seven millions more. Our contemporary has also discovered that the garrison in South Africa costs £600,000 a year more than if it were at Home.

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General Chanoine, an ex-Minister for War in France, makes in the "Gaulois" the suggestion that, following on the Anglo-Russian Agreement, Russia and England should join up the railways of Turkestan and British India, an operation which he considers entails no more difficulties than the connection of the French railways with the German, Swiss, and Italian systems. The shortest route between London and Calcutta lies to the north of the Caspian Sea and less than 4,000 kilometres of line would complete the connection. General Chanoine reckons the cost at about £40,000,000 and calculates that the international express train would pass from one end of the line to the other in about eleven days.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

The other points brought under Lord Crewe's notice were the Transvaal Gold Law, Dealers Licences in Natal, and the Rhodesian Registrations Law. Under the Transvaal Gold Law British Indians are debarred from acquiring mining rights or from residing or trading in Johannesburg, Boksburg and Krugersdorp, except in compounds or special locations. As to the Natal Dealers' Licences Act of 1897, what is chiefly objected to is that the decisions of the European Licensing Officer cannot be appealed against to any judicial tribunal. In many cases old established businesses have been refused renewal of their licences upon what one described as the flimsiest of pretexts. With regard to Rhodesia complaint is made of the fact that although the British Indian population of this vast area is but a few hundreds, a registration law on very similar lines to that of the Transvaal has just been passed by the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia. It has been defended on the ground that it is necessary as a protection of the Colony from the dumping of Asiatics from the neighbouring Colony of the Transvaal. In view, however, of the extensive precaution against further immigration adopted by the latter it is submitted that the fears professed by the Colony of Rhodesia are quite groundless. Such, in brief, were the representations put before Lord Crewe in the official statement and they were reinforced by speeches from Lord Reay, and the Bishop of Southampton, who alluded to the political danger involved in the Colonial attitude towards British Indian subjects of the King, Mr. Harold Cox and Mr. Robertson. Lord Crewe in the course of a very sympathetic speech referred to the new difficulty as to registration in Transvaal as apparently due to a misunderstanding which he was in hopes might be satisfactorily settled. As to the other points he said that some of them had not provionsly come under his notice but he promised to consider the views put before him and to communicate with Lord Selborne on the subject. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree in moving a vote of thanks to Lord Crewe for receiving the deputation and for the kindly terms in which he had addressed them apologised for the unavoidable absence of Lord Ampthill. With respect to the special difficulty in the Transvaal he summed up the restrictions complained of as follows :

(1) That British Indians holding Dutch Registration certificates, for which they have paid either £3 or £25 should become prohibited immigrants, whether they are within the Colony or outside the Colony. (2) That proper Indian refugees who hove not yet returned to the Transvaal should become prohibited immigrants. (3) That the voluntary applications which are now under consideration by the Registrar of Asiatics shall be finally decided by the Registrar without the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. (4) That British Indians who can pass the severe test under the Immigrants Restriction Act should also be treated as prohibited immigrants.

The Colonial Office vote was under discussion in Committee of Supply on Tuesday and Mr. Monro-Ferguson took the opportunity of supporting the proposal favoured by Lord Ampthill and others for the assembling of an Imperial Conference to consider the problem of Asiatic Immigration. Some restrictions there must be, but a Conference might ascertain whether they can be applied without friction. Mr. Hamar Greenwood, the Canadian who sits as Liberal member for York, met Mr. Monro-Ferguson with a *non possumus*. A conference such as that suggested would, Mr. Greenwood said," show the Home Government once for all that the minds of self-governing colonials are made up and that they will not allow unrestricted Oriental immigration." The Under Secretary (Colonel Seely) after commenting on other matters that had been referred to in the protracted discussion said he had not time to deal with what we called "Asiatic exclusion" but which would be more accurately styled "Colonial exclusion." At the same time, he said that the Government were most anxious to co-operate with the Colonies in finding a solution of the difficulty. According to at least one report of his remarks he intimated that the Colonies are now more favourable to conciliation. If he said this I suspect that the wish was father to the thought.

### THE FUTURE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Whether those who are bestirring themselves to prevent the Crystal Palace and its lovely grounds from falling into the hands of the speculative builder and being covered with horrible villas have chosen the psychological moment may be open to question, but all will wish well to the movement inaugurated at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor of London a week ago. That there is a real danger of Sir Joseph Paxton's 'chef d'œuvre' disappearing before long, unless something is done to improve the present situation, is only too clear. It is true that the Palace earns sufficient to pay the interest on its debenture debt of £ 495,000, but as the Lord Mayor pointed out in his remarks upon the occasion referred to above this is only achieved by sacrificing the higher objects which it was established to carry out. The directors as business men cannot be blamed for developing the lighter side of the famous institution at Sydenham Hill at the expense of its more serious aims, but these have not been altogether neglected as is shown by the good work that is being done by the Engineering College attached to the Palace. Mr. Schenk (chairman of the Company) in his speech at the Mansion House pointed out that 15 of the total of 200 acres were built upon, and produced ground-rents of £1,500 per annum. This income might be doubled by letting a further five acres on building lease. The total debenture debt being as already mentioned £495,000, he estimated that a sum of half a million would be sufficient, by arrangement with the debenture-holders, to acquire the entire freehold as as a national possession, and to leave a sum for complete restoration of the structure, certain improvements, and a margin of working capital. If the ground-rents were disposed of for, say, 99 years, the initial capital sum required would be materially reduced. Under the conditions which he conceived as the most desirable form of administering the undertaking he believed that an annual rent-charge or interest payment of £15,000 could with certainty be relied upon, and, assuming that a reasonable amount of assistance were forthcoming towards the educational side of the institution, he was quite satisfied that it would be self-supporting. The meeting passed a resolution declaring that the preservation of the Crystal Palace is a national concern, and appointed an influential committee of which Sir M. M. Bhownaggree was chosen a member, to take steps to carry out the object in view. I should say that the continued existence of the Crystal Palace is not merely national but an Imperial concern, at any rate there must be many people in every part of the Empire who have spent happy hours there at some part of their lives and who would feel a sort of humilation if they heard that it had ceased to exist. The Crystal Palace is unique and will I trust continue to flourish long after the White City—the fancy of the present moment—has been forgotten.

## SIEVIER ACQUITTED.

### Accused in the Box.

### MR. JOEL IN TEARS.

Dramatic incidents marked the third day's hearing of the Sievier trial. During the proceedings the name of Mr. Markham, M.P., had been mentioned, and in his cross-examination of the prosecutor, Mr. Rufus Isaacs asked Mr. Joel whether he had offered to give Mr. Markham £10,000 for any institution in his constituency if he refrained from asking a question in the House of Commons concerning Mr. Joel. The prosecutor denied the suggestion emphatically. It was a pure fabrication, he said. The general impression was that Mr. Isaacs would call the member for the Mansfield Division of Nottingham as a witness. He closed his case, however, without doing so. Upon the rising of the Court, when the Lord Chief Justice was actually leaving the bench, Mr. Markham raised his protest. At first, amid the hurried movement of people leaving the Court, and of lawyers' clerks gathering up papers, his voice was not heard. Hastily he stepped to the well of the Court, and, standing by the solicitor's table, repeated his complaint. The ushers demanded silence, and his lordship paused before leaving the bench. A moment before there had been the babel of voices which always follows the rising of the Court. Instantly this was hushed, while everyone listened for what Mr. Markham had to say.

"I am here on subpœna," he said, "and I think it is a hardship that my name should have been brought into this case without my having any chance to reply."

"You have no right to address the Court," said his lordship. "You are only in the position of an ordinary witness."

It appeared as if Mr. Markham desired to say more, but the judge left the bench.

Upon the sitting of the Court, the secretary of the "Winning Post" Company was called, and in his evidence he referred to the two portraits which throughout the case have been referred to as "the two murderers." It is alleged that the accused threatened to publish a photograph of Mr. J. B. Joel between these two figures. "How came these two portraits into existence?" asked Mr. Isaacs, and the witness explained that they were drawn to illustrate some burlesque articles he was writing upon Labour leaders. Giving evidence upon the same point, Mr. Sievier said be never had any intention of publishing Mr. Joel's portrait with those of the two men. Questioned as to a statement he made to Mr. Mills with reference to the photograph of the prosecutor which appeared in the "Police Gazette," Mr. Sievier stated that what he said was that Mr. Joel appeared with some fearful individuals.

Upon the back of Mr. Joel's portrait Mr. Sievier had written some headlines, and these he read out to the Court. They were "Sultry Stories," "Peppery Paragraphs," and "Tabascos Tales." Lest the last of these should not be understood he explained that Tabascos was a very hot sauce.

Considerable sensation was caused when Mr. Rufus Isaacs, instead of opening his case, put his client at once in the box. By doing so, and calling only the accused, he, in the ordinary course, would become entitled to the last word to the jury before the summing up of the Judge. During his re-examination, however, the learned counsel handed in, as evidence, some documents, an act which Sir Edward Carson claimed was equivalent to a forfeiture of his right to the last word. A keen argument then followed as to who should have the privilege, and his Lordship confessed that he was at considerable difficulty to know what decision to give. "I am for the prosecutor," said Sir Edward, "and if there is any doubt on the point I think the prisoner should have the benefit of it. I, therefore, waive any right I may have."

Leaning over the dock-rail Mr. Sievier made his acknowledgment to the learned gentleman for his magnanimity. "I am much obliged to you, sir." "I don't want any thanks from you," replied Sir Edward, and he then commenced his second speech to the jury, pointing out the very natural hesitation a man had before commencing an action against a blackmailer. It was nice reading, he said, for a man's wife and children, if he had to come into court and state these matters. The words were uttered in a voice full of pathos and indignation, and, hearing them, Mr. Joel broke down. Leaning forward on the solicitors' table, his face resting in his hands he sobbed and wept irrepressible tears. An usher at once brought him a glass of water. Sir Edward went on to refer in scathing terms to what he described as the "hum-bugging performance" on Tuesday, When Mr. Isaacs confronted the prosecutor with Mr. Markham, "as if he were an exhibit.

On the conclusion of Sir Edward's speech, Mr. Rufus Isaacs commenced his address to the jury. He had not proceeded far when he intimated his desire that the Court should rise. To day he will resume his address, and then his lordship will sum up.

Counsel engaged in the case are: for the prosecution—Sir E. Carson, K. C., Mr. C. F. Gill, K. C., and Mr. A. H. Bodkin (instucted by Messrs. Michael Abrahams, Sons, and Co.); and for the defence—Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., Mr. Montagu Shearman, K.C., Mr. R. D. Muir, and Mr. Trevor Bigham (instructed by Messrs. Wontner and Son). Mr. Huntly Jenkins holds a watching brief for interested parties.

### MR. SIEVIER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Sievier, the accused, on being called by Mr. Isaacs, left the dock and entered the witness-box. He said he was managing director and editor of the "Winning Post." He started the paper and held the greater number of shares.

Mr. Isaacs: Have you known Mr. Charles Mills for a number of years?—Yes.

And have you had a great number of transactions with him?—Yes. We have accommodated each other several times.

When was your first acquaintance with Mr. Joel?—In June, 1901. I can recollect it, as Sceptre was then a two-year-old. I met Mr. Joel at the Ascot meeting, and I told him I had had a very bad time, and asked if he could lend me some money. He said. "How much do you want?" I replied that about £5,000 would do. He said. "Well, I will think it over. See me after the next race." After the next race I felt a hand on my shoulder, and when I turned round Mr. Joel said he would lend me the money. I told him I would give him a bill, and I offered to give him the option of purchasing all my horses except those running in selling plates. I wanted the money for settling the account due on Monday. On the Saturday I got a letter refusing to lend the money. I met Mr. Joel at Tattersall's, and I said he had left me rather in the hole. He asked me if I would call at his office in the City. I went there, and was offered £10,000 for Sceptre. I said I paid that for the horse as a yearling and went out. After that I called the horse Promising Jack.

Do you remember in 1904, some time after you had started the "Winning Post," there were articles attacking Mr. Joel?—Yes, holding him up to ridicule.

Subsequently there were other articles attacking him?—Yes.

Towards the end of April, 1908, did you see Mr. Bendon?—Yes.

Tell us, had you known Mr. Bendon any length of time?—Yes, as an owner of racehorses I had known him in the Bohemian way one knows people on the Turf. I had known his father for many years.

I want you to tell us about the conversation on April 29 between you and Mr. Bendon.—It was one day at Epsom, I think on the Wednesday of the Spring Meeting. I went up to Mr. Bendon, and said to him that I was doing very badly, and asked him if he thought he could lend me £2000 on 5,000 "Winning Post" shares and a bill at three months. He said, "I also am doing badly; I don't think I could lend it." After a pause he said, "Do you mind my asking Solly?" I said, "Certainly, I do not mind." After a short time he came back, and said that Solly would not do it. Then, after another pause, he said. "I think I know a way I can get it for you." I answered, "Thanks, very much, for your assistance," and there the conversation ended.

There had been attacks on Mr. Solly Joel previously in the paper?—Yes, but I had been asked to cease attacking him by Mr. Mills, and I agreed not to do it.

Was there any consideration given for that?—No none was ever suggested.

Had Mills a great deal of influence with you?—Yes, I had known him a good many years, and we had given each other tips on racing, and I trusted him. At that time Mr. Bendon did not mention Mills's name. I next saw Mr. Bendon at Sandown, and he said he had seen the person he was thinking about in regard to the loan, and he was going to see him again that night. That was all he said.

During these conversations with Mr. Bendon, was Mr. Jack Joel's name mentioned?—Not once. I did not know the name of the person to whom Mr. Bendon was going, and I believed it was possible he was going to lend the money himself.

Did you give any promise as to not molesting for annoying Mr. Jack Joel?—No. The first time I ever heard it suggested that I had given such a promise was at Bow-street Police-court.

From that time to June 23 did anything more transpire, either from Mr. Bendon or Mr. Mills, with reference to the loan?—I heard nothing more from them, nor did I make another application.

When was the matter opened afresh?—On June 23 Mills telephoned to me at the "Winning Post" office saying he wanted me to do him a favour and keep Joel's name out of the paper. I said "Very well, if you ask me I will do it for you." He then said that if I wanted it he could get me a bit of money, and I replied saying that I would have no money in connection with keeping Joel's name out of the paper, and that I would keep it out in the same way that I kept Solly's name out—by his request. He said he would like to see me the following day in connection with my wish to borrow money, and he asked me to meet him at 132, Regent-street. I finally said "You will understand I don't want any money from Joel."

### A LOAN OF £5,000.

You told the Court you said something during these conversations about borrowing money. Will you tell us what was said?—Mills said to me he could get me some money, and I replied I would not have any money over this transaction. I added that I had to borrow some money, and that if he could lend me any I should be obliged.

Had you just had a bad time?—Yes, very, and it was not my first experience.

Did you go the next day to Regent-street?—Yes. When I arrived Mills was not there. The man behind the counter told me he had just gone out, and that if I walked quickly up Regent-street I would catch him. I went out, but, not finding Mills, I came back, and we arrived at the door almost together. He said, "Good morning, come in." We went into the little parlour at the back of the shop. He said he was very much obliged to me for keeping Joel's name out of the paper, as it would do him a good turn. He then said he was sure he could borrow some money if I wanted any. I told him if he could lend me some I should be only too pleased. He asked me how much I wanted, and I said £5,000 would clear me. The conversation turned on racing and Mr. Joel, and I asked him if he had ever seen the description of Joel in the "Police Gazette." On his replying "No," I said it was the best description I had ever seen of the man in a few lines. He then said he would like to see it. I replied I would have a copy of it found, and he should see it. He then said he would see what he could do in regard to this loan, and would telegraph me from Newbury. After that he rang someone up on the telephone; whom he rang up I did not then know. He consulted no book about the number. When he went to the telephone I walked out of the parlour into the shop, not being desirous of overhearing the conversation. After he had telephoned he came to me and said that he had rung up Joel, who would not lend £5,000, but would lend £2,500, and he asked if this was any good to me. I said I thought I could raise the money elsewhere, and that £5,000 would be more useful to me, and would save me a lot of trouble. There the conversation nominally ended. He rang up other people also but who they were I do not know.

At a subsequent meeting was anything said about the portrait of Joel?—Yes, Mills asked to see the picture and a copy of the advertisement in the "Police Gazette." I said the picture appeared in the "Police Gazette" among a fearful lot of individuals, who might be taken for murderers.

It has been stated that at that interview you said you were going to publish some very hot stuff and a picture of Mr. Joel between two murderers?—It is not true.

Did you ever give any such instructions?—No, never.

Did you ever make any preparations for it?—No, I didn't. I had no idea of it.

Can you tell me when it was the block was made reproducing the portrait of Mr. Joel that appeared in the "Police Gazette"?—It was in March, 1905. The cheque with which the account was paid is here.

A portrait was then produced to the witness, and Mr. Isaacs asked: Do you see that on this rough proof of the portrait there is a pencilled moustache? Yes.

Who did that?—I did it in September, 1905, for an artist, who was drawing a cartoon for us, but who had been unable to see Mr. Joel at his office. I told him to make the face fatter and draw the ringlet more over the forehead, after the manner in which Solly wears his hair.

### "SULTRY STORIES AND TABASCOS TALES."

Was the portrait intended for any purpose other than to indicate to the artist the kind of moustache which Mr. Joel wore?—No, for no other purpose.

Will you look at the back of that photograph?—Yes, I see there, "Sultry Stories," "Peppery Paragraphs," and "Tobascos Tales." Tobascos is a hot sauce.

In whose handwriting is that?—In mine. There are also the words, "Wanted to-day," but I do not know what they mean; I did not put them there.

How came you to have that block made?—We were going to publish it, together with the notices that appeared in the "Police Gazette," but we were informed that the copyright prevented us from doing so. We were told we would be prosecuted.

Did you state anything to Mills about sending a telegram to Joel?—No, not a word.

Mr Mills says you asked him to send a telegram to Joel?—He did, but it is utterly false.

When did you first hear it suggested that you had asked him to send the telegram for you?—In the police-court. In all the conversations I have had with him he has never suggested to me that I asked him to send that telegram.

You saw the telegram, "£5,000 ridiculous; prepared to give half if will give letter as promised." Did you understand that?—No, I did not, except that I had asked for £5,000.

You telegraphed asking when you could see Mills? I did.

His Lordship: Why did you telegraph to Mills asking when you could see him?—Because it was necessary I should replenish my account at the bank, and I wanted to know whether he could lend me the money.

Mr. Isaacs: Did you see Mills at the Victoria Club? Yes, at about 6-15, or a little later. I went into the club and I spoke to several members. Mills was sitting down at a dinner-table, also speaking to members. I was quite apart from him. After some time I went out of the club-room and I found Mills coming out of the telephone-box. When he saw me be said, "Well, look here, you can have £2,500 if you like." I said "Thanks very much. Can you give it to me now?" He replied that he could not. I said, "Can you give me anything?" He said, "Well, you can have £1,000, and I will give you the rest to-morrow morning." I got a cheque from him for £1,000, and told him I would give him a bill. He had asked me previous to that to give him a letter saying that I would not annoy Joel in the paper.

When was it that he asked for the letter?—The first thing that happened when I met Mills at the Victoria Club was that I showed him the telegram about £5,000 being ridiculous and I asked him what it meant. He said, "Oh, that is all right! It means Joel will only lend £2,500." I said, "Yes but what about if I give a letter?" He replied, "That is nothing; he wants you to say he is not going into the paper again, and he wants you to write him a letter." I said that I would do it with pleasure, and that I would also write one from Solly. He replied that did not matter, and that he only wanted the letter for J. B. Joel to show that he had a little influence in this matter. There was no question of any connection between the letter and the £2,500.

Was anything said of the balance?—No; there was no question of a balance. When I got the money I said, "When do you want it back?" and he replied that any time would do. I said that if he let me make my own time, I would make it a year, and I made a bill out for twelve months. There was no question of Mills offering me more than £2,500, as the £5,000 had been dropped.

Was anything said as to whether you were to have the balance of the £5,000 you wanted?—I said I would have to get it from Mr. Bass, the brewer, or from Mr. Blacklock, managing director of Bradshaw's Guide.

Was anything said on the evening of the 24th as to what would happen the next morning at the meeting at Regent-street?—Yes; I was told that if I brought the bills I should have the rest of the £2,500.

It is said that you were in the telephone box at the Victoria Club with Mr. Mills?—I was not there at all. I never went into the telephone box with Mr. Mills.

### REGENT-STREET INTERVIEW.

On June 25 did you attend at Regent-street?—Yes; and when I saw Mills he said that he had not got the money with him. I had given him the bill, and I gave him the letter, asking him if that was the sort of thing he wanted. He read the letter and said it would do nicely, and that it would do him a bit of good, or words to that effect. He told me that if I would meet him that evening he would give me the balance. He asked if I had my car in town, and when I told him I had not, he asked me if I would have a taxicab waiting for him that evening at Paddington. I said I would, and suggested that in order that he might recognise it I should send with it a boy wearing a "Winning Post" cap.

What papers did you have with you at that meetin?—I had the letter which he said he wanted and the bill for £2,500. He asked me if I could get him the copy of the "Police Gazette," and show him the picture of Joel. I said that I certainly would and that I had forgotten that he had asked me for it the previous day. I telephoned to the office, and they were brought up. I handed it to him in the shop in the presence of the assistant. I said, "Here it is if you want it," and he took it and said, "Yes, I will have a bit of fun with that."

Was anything said at the interview the evening before when the cheque was given to you for £1,000 about this being given in respect of any promise in connection with Mr. Joel?—No, nothing.

It is said he showed you a telegram saying that £5,000 was ridiculous after you had agreed to settle for £2,000.—He did not show it to me. The first time I heard of that telegram was in the police-court.

Did you ever offer to settle the business with Joel for £2,000?—No, never. I have never sent any offer whatsoever to Mr. Joel.

It is suggested that at the interview in Regent-street there was some conversation in which you said you intended to publish Mr. Joel's portrait flanked by two murderers?—I said nothing that could possibly convey that meaning.

Tell us what took place when you saw Mills at your meeting that evening in Oxford-street.—When he got out of the taxicab which I had sent to Paddington for him he said that he could lend me the £5,000, and I said, "Thank you very much; this is a surprise." I said to him that I was in a great hurry, and asked him if he would mind placing the cheque in an envelope I gave him containing a letter addressed to my banker, and I also asked him to post it for me that evening, as I wanted to get home, and I should not be in town till the end of the week. He said that he had not a cheque with him, and asked if twelve o'clock the next day would do. I told him I should very much prefer to have it that evening. He said, "Very well; will you walk to the Victoria Club, and by the time you get there I shall have done my business, and I will meet you there?"

When you wrote the letter to your banker was there any amount mentioned in it?—No, none. I put in the figures at the Victoria Club. At the club Mills said, "Do you know there is £600 outstanding between us?" I told him I had no recollection of it. He said, "Well there is," to which I replied "Well, if there is, you had better take it out of the cheque." He them wrote me a cheque for £3,400, and I placed it in the envelope, filling in the figures in the letter to the bank. Mills produced the letter he had asked for about Joel, and said he would like me to insert in it a sentence that I would not molest Joel. I said, "I never have molested him," and Mills replied. "It would put me well with Joel, I wish you would." And I did so. This all took place in the hall of the Victoria Club, with members passing to and fro. Anybody could have heard us. I told Mills I would settle this second £2,500 before the bill for the other sum of £2,500 became due.

### WOULD NOT ACCEPT A PRESENT.

Did you ever agree to accept this £2,500 as a present?—No, never. Mr. Mills said to me, "You can have this £2,500 as a present if you like." I said, "No; no such thing; I will have no present."

Was anything said about Mr. Leopold de Rothschild?—Mills said that Joel had told him that Mr. Leopold de Rothschild had said this sort of thing in the "Winning Post" ought to be stopped.

Did you see Mills on Saturday at Sandown?—Yes, on the Saturday I was arrested.

Will you tell us what took place between you then?—I told him I was going to bring the bills for the £2,500, and that I had sent to London on the Friday evening a letter with the strict injunction that they should be forwarded to me at my house on Saturday morning. I told him I had found they had not come, and that I would send them by post next morning. To that he said, "All right."

Mr. Isaacs produced a letter and asked witness to look at it and say if it was not the letter he had sent giving instructions for the bills to be forwarded.

Sir E. Carson objected to this.

His lordship pointed out that the postmark would show when it was posted.

Witness examined the postmark, and said it bore the date of Friday, June 26. He added that he had posted it shortly after eleven o'clock on that evening.

Mr. Isaacs: Were the bills sent?—Yes, and they were brought to me by my solicitor, who opened the envelope.

When was it you first saw the picture that has been described as representing two murderers?—In the police-court.

Dis you ever give any instructions about it?—No, I knew nothing about it.

Did you have a key of the safe?—No, I did not. There was only one key, and the secretary of the "Winning Post" Company had that.

Mr. Isaacs desired to put to the witness questions about the Dan Murray incident, but Sir E. Carson objected.

His lordship said he did not see how it was evidence.

Mr. Isaacs: My submission is that it is material on the question of intent. The question in this case is whether the articles were published with intent to extort money.

His lordship said he was clearly of opinion that this was not admissible, and that he could not have collateral issues introduced. Mr. Isaacs was entitled to put a general question referring to the incident, but he could not put a specific question.

Mr. Isaacs (to witness): I put to you this question. In publishing these articles reflecting upon Mr. Joel, had you any intention of extorting money? No, none whatever.

Counsel: Joel said, not in answer to a question of mine, that Dan Murray had said that there was a conspiracy between you and he. I desire to ask a question on this point.

Sir E. Carson objected to this.

His lordship said that the witness could deny that there was any conspiracy.

Mr. Isaacs: Is it true you were in league with Dan Murray?—It is not true.

At the time we are concerned with, were you pressed for money?—Yes, but I was earning a fair income.

Have you earned a fair income during the last few years?—Yes, but I have had many periods of considerable financial distress.

And I suppose you had also the other side of the picture?—Yes, high and low tides.

Did you ever see the cheque for £5,000 which was given by Mr. Joel to Mr. Mills?—Never.

### DEFENDANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

This concluded the examination-in-chief, and Sir E. Carson rose to cross-examine the accused.

May I take it that the last time you had any personal communication with Mr. Joel was when you were angry with him for not lending you money?—Yes.

You have never spoken to him since?—Not since he broke his promise.

There was no reason why he should lend you money?—No.

You were not intimate?—Yes, we were intimate, but there was no obligation.

How often had you spoken to him?—A good number of times.

That is what you call intimate?—Intimate on the racecourse.

There was no reason why he should lend you money?—Except that we were both racing men. I had then £100,000 worth of race horses.

The case you put is that Mr. Bendon has grossly perjured himself?—Undoubtedly.

He was the person you selected to borrow £1,000 from on April 6?—Yes.

And he was the person from whom you selected to try to get another £2,000 on April 29?—Yes.

You had never had any dispute with him?—None.

Now can you suggest any reason why Mr. Bendon should come here with the purpose of injuring you? I can give no reason.

Is Mr. Mills a friend of yours?—Yes, he was for many years.

And one of his last acts towards you was to try and force on you a present of £2,500?—Yes.

And you charge him with coming here to commit gross perjury?—I do.

Can you suggest to his lordship and the jury any reason why a man who, on June 25, wanted to give you a present, should on the 29th commit perjury to injure you?—Yes. I think he was trying to push that upon me as a present. I think he knew the whole of this business throughout, or, if he didn't, what he told Joel he said on his own account and to save his skin he began to think it was the truth?

Then you think Mills and Bendon are conspiring?—I don't think Bendon is conspiring: it looks to me as if Bendon may be mistaken; but about Mills I have no doubt at all.

Can you suggest any other reason why Mills should commit perjury?—None.

Is Mr. Bendon a respectable man?—So far as I know.

Is he a scoundrel?—I don't know anything about him except that; so far as I know, I know nothing against him.

You would give him a good character?—Certainly.

Did he tell you that be didn't care to ask Mr. Solly Joel for the money?—No, he did not.

That is another lie?—It is another lie.

Did he come back to you and tell you that Solly Joel would not lend the money?—Yes, he came back and said that.

Did you say to him, "Can you get Jack Joel to lend the money"?—No.

That is an invention on his part?—Yes.

For what purpose?—I cannot say.

### INVENTIONS.

Did you say it would have to be done through a third party?—No; that is also an invention.

Did you not say that if Jack Joel lent the money you would never annoy him or his family again?—No; that is another invention.

Mr. Bendon must be an awful liar?—There is no doubt about it, or else I am.

There is the alternative. Can you suggest any reason why he should invent the statement that you promised if you got this money not to annoy Jack Joel, except to assist Joel in this case? I can make no suggestion.

Did you hear him swear in this court that he suspected it was a dirty business? Yes.

Did you think he would invent these stories for what he believed to be a dirty business? I say Bendon should have told me it was a dirty business if he thought it was.

Answer me, please. Do you believe that Mr. Bendon invented these stories for what he believed to be a dirty business?—I cannot say. I am absolutely nonplussed.

What do you think?—I have my own ideas.

Was there any talk about not annoying Mr. Joel with these articles?—Only about Mr. Solly Joel.

You had no warrant with regard to Solly—you had no hold over him?—It was not a question of hold over him; we treated him in the ordinary way.

Is the ordinary way to libel?—No, certainly not. We treated him in the ordinary way of a public man in his position.

You said Bendon told you that he knew someone who might lend the money. Did you ask him the person's name?—No.

Why should he keep back the name?—I do not know.

He had mentioned Solly's name. Was there any reason why he should not mention Jack?—Certainly; I should not have taken his money.

At the time you got the £5,000, you knew it came from Joel?—I knew Mills had borrowed it, and was lending it to me.

And you knew he offered half of it as present?—I knew that they offered £2,500 to me as a present for not letting Joel's name appear in the paper, and in these circumstances I would not have anything to do with it.

Was Joel's money not clean by that time?—It was not the money I was looking at I have had many sovereigns that may have belonged to Joel.

### "AN ABSOLUTE FABRICATION."

According to you, Bendon told you at Sandown that he had seen the person he had been thinking about?—I had an idea he might be lending the money himself.

And you thought this was merely a sham, and that he wasn't going to see anyone?—In April I didn't think he was.

Did he come back after he had seen Mr. Joel?—I didn't know he had seen Joel.

Did he come back after he had seen the third person, whoever it was?—Yes.

What did he say?—He said, "I think I have failed, but I have asked Mills to carry on that business," or words to that effect. He said he had told Mills all about it.

Did he tell you be had seen Joel?—No.

That is a lie?—Yes, absolutely.

Did he say he thought Joel seemed inclined to lend the money?—No.

That is another lie?—Yes.

Or that he would want a receipt and letter?—No.

How could Bendon invent a thing like that?—I don't know. He is your witness, Sir Edward.

I ask how you suggest that a man like Mr. Bendon could invent this. There can be no mistake?—The only mistake was as to the mention of Joel.

And the receipt and the letter?—No. It was never mentioned. It was to lend £2,000 on 5,000 "Winning Post" shares held as security.

Then that is an absolute fabrication?—Yes.

Did you say "I will have no transactions with Mr. Joel, my loan will be from Mills?—No.

Did he tell you what the nature of the letter was?—No.

Can you suggest any reason why Mr. Bendon should keep back the name of Jack Joel?—I should think the reason would be that he thought he might get the money from Jack Joel, and he would know very well I would not take it from him.

That is the last thing you would do? I don't say it would be the last thing I would do. I am telling you what would probably be in Mr. Bendon's mind.

You met Mills afterwards?—Yes

What did you say to him?—I said, "Have you seen Bendon?" and he said, "Yes."

Is that all?—Yes. It covered everything.

Did you ask Mills what he had seen Bendon about?—Certainly not. I was acquainted with the circumstances. He said, "Yes," which meant that he had seen him on my matter.

What matter?—The matter of borrowing £2,000.

Did you ask him what Bendon had told him?—No.

Did he give you any particulars? No. He asked for none because he knew.

That was all that passed?—Yes. That was in the weighing-room at Sandown Park.

Did pou know that Mills rang up Mr. Jack Joel?—No, I didn't know.

Doesn't it occur to you as strange that Mills should ring up Jack Joel if his name was not mentioned?—Not to me. I did not know he had rung up Jack Joel.

Does it occur to you as strange now?—No, because I have no doubt Bendon told him to go to Jack Joel. I was not cognisant of it.

The whole story told from begnning to end by Bendon is a lie? I do not know about the whole story.

I have put it all to you now?—What you have put to me now is not true.

### NO DISPUTE WITH MR. MILLS.

Had you ever in your life had any dispute with Mr. Mills?—No; I had no dispute with him.

If Mr. Bendon said to Mr. Mills that you wanted to borrow £2,000 from Mr J.B. Joel on the security of 5,000 "Winning Post" shares and to leave his name out of the paper, he invented the lie to Mills?—Yes.

Can you suggest any reason why he should lie to Mills?—I cannot tell you what his reason was when he spoke to Mills.

Can you suggest any reason why he should tell a lie of this kind?—After his interview with Mr. Joel there might be a reason.

Is there any reason that you know of?—None that I know of.

Mills says that Bendon said you wanted to borrow £2,000 from J. B. Joel?—That is absurd.

Do you mean to suggest he invented it to tell Mills?—Yes. On the face of it it is foolish, because I could have borrowed the money anywhere on that security.

What benefit was Bendon to get?—Only the benefit of assisting Barnato Brothers. He was getting out of the mud and pushing Mills into it.

Why should he invent a lie of that kind with a view of pushing Mills into the dirt?—To get himself out.

Bendon didn't get the money, and he told you so?—He said to me the person he had gone to he had not succeeded with, but Mills had more influence and he thought Mills would get it.

Do you suggest to the jury that all these conversations that Mills had with Mr. Joel were untrue?—I can't say what conversation Mills had with Joel.

Then I will take it they are true?—Yes, do. (Laughter.)

Did you hear any conversation on the Wednesday in Regent-street between Mills and Joel? None.

His Lordship: Neither what Joel answered back nor what Mills said to him?—No, my Lord, I did not know he rang Joel up.

Did you hear anything he said to the person at the other end?—Not in any instance.

Sir Edward Carson: Mills said you were in the room when he spoke on the telephone to Joel. You say that is a lie?—I do.

He says that he told Joel that you would not do it for less than £5,000? And he says I was standing by. It is absolutely, false clumsily false.

If he did tell that as a fact to Mr. Joel he did it without your authority? Without my authority and without my knowledge.

Why should he? I don't know, unless he did it on his own initiative or at Mr, Joel's suggestion.

Then according to you Mills has brought all this trouble on himself?—I don't know about Mills's trouble; I am considering my own.

According to your view, has Mills brought this trouble on himself?—Yes, at the instigation of Mr. Joel, if it is a trouble to him.

Joel and Mills were conspirators against you?—Bendon had warned Mills to be careful, and he appears to have gone on with it.

Gone on with what?—This business, this manufacturing of evidence against me.

Bur according to you, there was no statement at the telephone at all?—Mills may have told Joel I was standing next to him, or it might have been arranged. When Mills rang up I walked down the steps into the shop.

He says Joel replied, "Ridiculous"; would not mind giving half." Did Mills tell that to you?—Had he told me that, there would have been no reason to send me the telegram from Newbury.

### EXPLANATIONS AND DENIALS.

Did he say it?—No.

Did you say you would not take a shilling less? No. I did not.

Did Mills say that if he did not find some money there would be some very hot things in the paper?—He may have said all this, but I was not cognisant of it.

If he did say it, he must have invented it?—He did no doubt invent it.

For what purpose?—For the purpose of this prosecution.

Do you mean to suggest that Mills was putting this pressure upon Joel with a view of getting money in order that he might have the pleasure of offering you half as a present?—No. One of two things is the position of Mills. Either he did it wilfully, with the knowledge of Joel, or he did it of his own accord, in the hope of settling the matter for both parties, and having done it he stuck to it afterwards.

In other words, he was blackmailing Joel on his own account?—One way or the other.

Then Mills is a blackmailer?—A blackguard or a coward—one of the two. A blackguard for having gone into it, and a coward for not having admitted it afterwards. I should think no name is good enough for him.

Who told Mills about the two murderers?—No one told Mills about two murderers. What was said, and where the inference comes from, is that I said there was a block of Joel, and that it appeared among other individuals who looked like murderers.

"Looked like murderers." Was that true? Yes.

Just look at the men who look like murderers (handing up a file of the "Police Gazette").—I say they are offensive-looking faces, two of them, and Joel is on the other side. There are two people who look like murderers in the same issue. There are two on the same page—offensive-looking people, very.

Is there any place he could have got this statement from except from you—this statement of the warrant and the two murderers? He never got it from me.

Then he must have invented it?—He must have invented the two murderers. He got it from me about the statement in the "Police Gazette." It was common property; it had been in the "Winning Post" years before, and had been referred to in the House of Commons.

Upon the Wednesday before you parted did you ask Mills to send a telegram from Paddington to say it was imperative the business should be finished that day?—No, I never asked him to send any telegram whotsoever to Joel.

Then when he sent the telegram, "You must give decision to-day," do you suggest he did that himself?—Yes; on his own initiative, or by instructions from Joel.

Did you suggest that to your solicitor and counsel?—Yes.

And they have not put a single question about it. Why did Mills want that decision?—That might be part of the manufactory of evidence.

Is that the only suggestion you have got to make? It (the telegram) was not sent at my instigation or with my knowledge, and, therefore, it was purposely written for some ojbect connected with this prosecution.

You can't suggest why Mills should want the decision "to-day"?—No.

You will admit that that was a threatening telegram?—In one sense I will. It reads so.

Mills sent your telegram, "Massage received. Five thousand ridiculous. Prepared to give half if will give letter as promised." That must have been a great astonishment to you?—It was an astonishment.

### "PART OF THE PLAN."

Doesn't it strike you as curious if Mills was doing this blackmailing on his own account that he should telegraph on to you the message Joel had sent him?—No; that would be part of the plan. I should say that telegram was sent either at the instigation of Mr. Joel's solicitors or Mr. Joel himself.

In the evening you went to the Victoria Club and saw Mills? Yes. I said, "What does this mean?" He said, "Oh, it's all right. It means I only borrow £2,500 for you, Joel asked me to get a letter from you saying you would leave his name out of the paper, and I promised Joel you would give one."

Then you knew by this time that Joel was advancing the money?—Yes.

Did you also know that Joel was prepared to give £2,500 if you would give a letter as promised?—Mills explained that away. He said he had promised Joel a letter himself. There was no condition that I should give a letter.

Reading the telegram, didn't you see that Joel was making it a condition that he should get a letter, as promised?—I didn't understand that telegram, and I went to Mills for an explanation of it,

Do you mean to tell his lordship and the jury that you didn't understand from the telegram that Joel was prepared to give half—that is, £2,500, on condition that a letter should be given?—No; because it was the first time a word of a letter had been put before me.

You swear that?—I swear it, I didn't know what the letter meant.

You asked Mills what this letter was?—I did.

And he told you it was a letter promising you would keep Joel's name out of the paper?—He said he had promised to get Joel a letter saying I would keep his name out of the paper, and that if I would give it he would be obliged.

Didn't you understand from that that Joel was making it a condition if he gave half that he got such a letter?—No; Mills didn't put it in that way. He said, "Write it so that I can show it to him. It will do me a bit of good."

You swear you didn't even then understand that Joel was making that letter a condition of lending the money?—No.

Up to that time there had been no question of offering you more than £2,500?—No. In the morning I told Mills I wanted to raise £2,500 if I could.

You put it as part of the conspiracy that Mills sent that telegram?—I don't know whether there was a conspiracy or if he acted on his own cause.

Why should he act on his own cause?—To try and get the money away from me and to be "extra clever" on both sides.

Did Mills show you Joel's telegram?—No.

Did you say at the Victoria Club that you would not accept a shilling less than £5,000?—No.

That is another lie?—Absolutely.

Were you in the telephone box at the club with Mills?—No; not on either night.

Then is Mills's statement that you went into the box with him a falsehood?—Absolutely.

He invented it?—I should think he was put up to it.

By Mr. Joel?—Highly probable.

Do you suggest Mr. Joel put the hall porter up to saying that he saw you go into the box?—No. The hall porter undoubtedly thought he was speaking the truth.

You don't suggest he is in the conspiracy?—No. I suggest that he has made a mistake that could easily be made.

You don't suggest any dishonesty to him?—No.

"It is as well there is one," remarked Sir Edward, and the witness said, "Yes."

Cross-examination continued: Did you hear Mills say on the telephone, "Sievier is here by my side. I showed him your telegram, and he says he will not accept a shilling less than £5,000"?—Certainly not. I was not in the box, and I never heard it.

If he said that he invented it?—Yes.

You would say that was invented in pursuance of the conspiracy?—Certainly. Evidence has been manufactured throughout.

Did you say to Mills at first you would not agree to give a letter? No.

That is another invention?—Yes.

May I take it that upon that evening there was no question of £5,000 at all?—None whatsoever. Mills gave me £1,000 and promised me £1,500 the next morning.

And so far as you know that was without any communication with Joel?—Yes. I am not going to pretend that I did not have more than a suspicion that Joel was going to lend Mills the money and that he was going to lend it to me.

You had a suspicion?—I should say I had a shrewd idea.

Do you tell the jury you did not know the money was coming from Joel?—I tell the jury that when I received that telegram and Mills had spoken to me he said he was borrowing the money from Joel, and would lend it to me. That was Mills's suggestion, not mine. I had already kept his name out of the paper without any inducement at all. The fact is, he kept throwing this money at me, and eventually he threw an extra £2,500 at me.

He was forcing the money on you?—He was, in a sense.

And you were trying to resist?—Oh, dear, no. (Laughter.)

There must have been some difficulty in getting you to take it? There was no difficulty in getting me to take it in a legitimate manner, but there was some difficulty in getting me to take £2,500 as a gift.

### BURNING TO PART WITH MONEY.

You admit that when the letter was mentioned you knew it was Joel?—I did not know Mills mentioned the letter as writing it for him, just to accommodate him. The letter was written so that Mills could show it to Joel, and show the influence he had with me, and to please Joel.

It was nothing to do with parting with money, either the letter or the warrant?—Nothing. The warrant Mills asked for.

Joel was burning to part with this money?—I should say so. He has said so in the witness-box.

Didn't the telegram convey to you that it was Joel who would not give £5,000, and would only give half?—It conveyed to me nothing until I saw Mills.

Although in the morning he told you he had rung up Joel, and that Joel would only give £2,500?—Quite so.

When did you write the letter? On the morning of the 25th?

Where?—At the "Winning Post" office. After I had received the £1,000 cheque on the night previous.

At that time you didn't know you were going to get £5,000?—No.

You were satisfied with the arrangement that you were to get £2,500?—At Mills's own suggestion.

Why did you think that Mills, having promised to lend you £2,500, went and got another £2,500 without any request on your part?—That is the trap.

By Mills? By Mills and Joel, or by Joel alone, or one of the two.

Which is it? Do you say Mills was in it? Yes, I say Mills was in it, because I heard him commit perjury in the box.

A conspiracy to put you into gaol, and Mills was in it? I should say certainly.

Did you also hand Mills a typed copy of what appeared in the "Police Gazette"? No, not then. Just as he was going away he said, "Did you bring the notice from the "Police Gazette," as I asked you?" I said, "No, I forgot all about it." I telephoned down to the office for it to be sent up, and a messenger came with it.

Did you give it to him with a view to his showing it to Joel? No; that would be the last thing I should do if I was blackmailing Joel.

Did you ask him for it back? No. You can get as many copies as you like.

In the morning when you handed him the letter and the bill did he give you any money?—No.

Did you ask him for the money?—Yes? I asked him for the £1,500, and he said he would give it to me that evening.

Why didn't he give it to you then?—Because he said he hadn't go it.

Exactly. Did you show him the likeness, and tell him you were going to put it between two murderers?—Certainly not. It would be ridiculous.

When he gave you the cheque for £5,000 you must have been astonished?—I was. I said I was very much obliged to him.

Before he gave you the money did he say anything about Mr. Joel wanting a little more in the letter?—No.

Did he show you the £5,000 cheque when he met you on the pavement?—No.

That is a lie?—Absolutely.

### A FAVOUR TO MILLS.

Did he give you the letter back which was to be shown to Mr. Joel?—He handed me back at the Victoria Club the letter which was to be shown to Mr. Joel, or whatever he liked to do with it, and said "I want you to do me a favour. Joel says you don't say you won't molest him again. Put it in for me." I did so with pleasure.

Did you ask him what he had done with the letter?—No. I understood, no doubt, that Joel had seen the letter.

You mean to say he didn't tell you?—He didn't tell me; he conveyed it. I had never molested Mr. Joel, and I put that in the letter.

What did you think was the necessity for having the letter corrected?—My opinion was that Mills wanted to show Joel that he could do anything he wished, and my other opinion was that Joel wanted to be thoroughly satisfied I would keep my promise on Tuesday.

You say the cheque and the letter had no connection?—None whatever. Mills would have had that letter without any cheque.

Did you ever offer it to him? He never asked for it.

You were quite willing, as I understand the case, to give a letter that you would never again molest Mr. Joel without receiving a sixpence? Without receiving a sixpence the same as I should have done in the case of Mr. Solly Joel had I been asked.

And to deliver up your copy of the warrant? Not my copy. You can get as many copies as you like.

In point of fact it is a mere accident that the loan and the letter came together? No, I think it was a little bit of manœuvring.

Do you tell the jury that so far as you are concerned it was a mere accident that the letter and the money passed at the same time? I do. I say I would have given that letter without any money whatever.

Did you arrange what was to be done with the letter? No.

You had arranged that it might be shown to Mr. Joel? I didn't care what Mills did with it. I did not arrange that he should show it to Mr. Joel; I said he could show it if he liked. That is not an arrangement.

Will you tell me where there is an acknowledgment to either Joel or Mills for the receipt of this additional £2,500? There is none in existence. It would have been there if I had not been arrested.

There was no acknowledgment on the Thursday or Friday? No; no more than there was an acknowledgment for the £1,000 cheque on the Wednesday.

Not even a receipt? No, not for either.

Do you put it as part of Mills's conspiracy that he offered that money as a present? I should definitely say that.

As regards the bills you said you were going to send, you heard Mills swear £2,500 was to be dead money. Was there a single question put in cross-examination as to bills being offered?—That I could not remember. There is no doubt about the bills, because they were in the hands of my solicitor.

In re-examination, witness identified some blank bill forms produced as having being purchased on the morning of the day upon which he was arrested.

Mr. Isaacs: That is the evidence.

Sir Edward Carson claimed the right to make the last speech on the ground that documents had been put in as evidence by the defence.

Some argument ensued, and eventually Sir Edward Carson said he thought the accused ought to have the benefit of any doubt there might be, and therefore he would waive the point.

Sievier: I am much obliged to you.

Sir Edward Carson: I don't want any thanks from you.

### SIR E. CARSON'S SPEECH.

Sir E. Carson in concluding his speech said:—Gentlemen, if the ground of your decision is to be the methods by which the evidence was obtained, this will be the day of Magna Charta to the blackmailers of London. I suppose next time any man is threatened with blackmail and a man or women demands that a cheque shall be waiting at his house, he must not send to Scotland Yard and have a detective waiting. That is not a gentlemanly way of meeting a blackmailer!

Proceeding to deal with the telegrams, counsel said: Telegrams do not lie. There can be no doubt that the telegram to Joel, "You must give your decision to-day absolutely," was in corroboration of the conversation over the telephone, and Mr. Joel understood it as such, because he at once telegraphed back that £5,000 was ridiculous, but that he would give half if he had the letter as promised before. Sievier now says that the message conveyed nothing to him, and that the telegram sent by Mills was for the purpose of blackmail on his own account, or was a conspiracy with Mr. Joel. Mr. Joel's telegram in reply puts beyond all possible doubt the fact that Mr. Sievier knew of the communications that were going on. Having got the telegram, Mr. Joel communicated with Scotland Yard. Was that the action of a conspirator? Where is the trap? Sievier's whole case is that he wanted to borrow £2,500 on "Winning Post" shares, but as to Jack Joel's money, he would not touch it—he would not touch the filthy money. Yet Sievier has got £5,000 of Joel's money in his pocket at the present moment and he has not shown much anxiety to give it up. Two facts stand out clealy, viz., that Joel was libelled upon June 20 and paid £5,000 between June 20 and 27, and then for the first time for years, a notice appeared in the "Winning Post, which could not be said to be defamatory. What an extraordinary coincidence that the cheque and the letter should be such comrades during the whole of the trying journeys in the case. It is said that Sievier always intended to give bills. He is a very cunning gentleman, no doubt. It is well to make a case in the event of anything arising, and it is well to be able to point to something so as to make your case as complete as possible. This case, however, is so full of coincidences that people may, perhaps, lose their astonishment. "I never intended," said Sievier, "to bring out Joel's picture between two murderers." What an extraordinarily clever thing it was of Mr. Mills to invent this picture between two murderers, and that the picture should be found in the office folded with the picture of these two murderers What an extraordinary coincidence! If you believe Mr. Bendon the two first counts in the indictment are proved. If you agree that Bendon and Mills are two scoundrels who have come here voluntarily to perjure themselves, of course you ought not to act on their evidence. But you remember who they are, and what the relations with Mr. Sievier have been. There has been a great desire in this case to parade Solly Joel with a view to showing the great generosity of Sievier towards him. He had no lever over him.

### A LEVER.

If you have a real lever over a man, although it is even twenty-four years old, you can make his life a hell. The case really comes down to this, whether you believe Mills and Bendon. The statements on the telephone cannot be denied as having taken place. The circumstances of the telegram, the circumstance of the production of the warrant to Joel, the circumstance of Joel having parted with his money, and it having found its way into the pocket of Sievier, cannot be denied. Mills is corroborated at every step, and the documents fit in with Mills's evidence. Is Mills lying or is he telling the truth? Did he blackmail on his own account, or was he a mere conspirator with Joel in the matter? You have the letter sent and the cheque given, the letter sent back and altered, and the proceeds of the cheque handed over and now in Mr. Sievier's pocket. If ever there was a case conclusively proved, if you believe the evidence which at every step is corroborated by these documents, it stands upon the broad features, yea or nay, are Bendon and Mills to be believed? You may say Joel is an interested party, but he has not shirked the ordeal of the unpleasant incident of 1884. Sievier was hard pressed and debts had to be met. All these things were pressing him to make a hard bargain for this £5,000. Gentlemen, I am sure you will consider these matters and the importance of this case—important from a public point of view, important to Mr. Joel, as to whether in future there is to be a continuance against him of these scurrilous and scandalous libels, which have been flung at him week after week with a view to bringing him to his knees, and buying off the malignity of Mr. Sievier. I appeal to you not to do injustice to the prisoner, but to let no idea of the prisoner's popularity or the cheers of the mob deter you from doing your duty.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs then addressed the jury in a speech which was concluded next day.

### SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, resuming his address to the jury on behalf of the accused, said: You will remember that just as the Court rose yesterday Mr. Markham made some application to my lord. The only reason I refer to this is because I wish to make it quite clear to you. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to Mr. Markham's position. Mr. Markham was called into court in order that Mr. Joel might identify him. Of course, the moment my lord expressed the opinion that the matter upon which he was to be called was not relevant, there was an end of the matter, and I was no longer entitled to call him as witness.

His Lordship: I shall tell the jury it was a perfectly proper course you took. You had Mr. Markham in court in case there was any questions put to him, and when it became obvious that the evidence he could give could not be prosecuted further, his presence was no longer necessary.

Mr. Isaacs: I am obliged to your lordship for that statement. I will come rapidly to the very important points we are investigating here. I would like to go back for a moment or two to what are known as the Dan Murray incidents. The suggestion I made to Mr. Joel with reference to Dan Murray was that he had given him £200 for the purpose of committing an injury to Mr. Sievier and he denies it. Be it so. He added something about Mr. Dan Murray, but, gentleman, I ask you to attach no importance to what a gentleman like Mr. Dan Murray may say. He is the sort of person who is to be bought. I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Joel says he paid the money because he was in fear of Dan Murray. Do you accept that for a moment? Are you to be gulled by any such statement as that? Was it that he was in fear of his life, or was there something else behind that £200? I am entitled to make this observation with regard to it, and was there not a challenge in the "Winning Post?"

Sir E. Carson: Your lordship stopped me when I referred to that.

Mr. Isaacs: Let me finish, please. I am going to deal with what was said by my lord.

His Lordship: I cannot interfere at this point. I do not know exactly what Mr. Isaacs is going to say.

Mr. Isaacs: The challenge was made in the paper. It was a general challenge to Mr. Joel, and it appeared a short time after the Dan Murray incident.

Sir E. Carson: My lord, is this fair? Your lordship stopped me when I was dealing with this, and I really must protest.

His Lordship: I am of opinion that the Dan Murray incident is a very long way off this case; but I think Mr. Isaacs is entitled to make his observation.

Mr. Isaacs: What I am asking is whether the explanation that has been given about this £200 is satisfactory.

### THE £5,000 LOAN.

Perhaps you are not aware of it, but you are asked at this moment to convict this man Sievier for what took place at the interview of April 29. This is a little strange, because everyone concerned in the matter thought there was nothing in it. The incident was this. Sievier was hard up for the moment: he wanted a temporary loan, and he asked for a loan of £2,000 upon 5,000 "Winning Post" shares—shares, mind you, that had been dealt in at 45s. Everybody concerned in the case, except Mr. Joel, looked upon this transaction as perfectly legitimate. Mr. Bendon said he had no hesitation in asking Mr. Solly Joel for a loan on the shares. I have no doubt that when he found he could not get the money from Solly Joel, he did intend to borrow from Jack Joel, and the only point of importance is whether he told it to Sievier. He did not get the money, and there the matter ended. And yet you are asked to send him to prison with the stigma of a blackmailer. My learned friend made much of Mr. Bendon's evidence. If you are to accept it in its entirety, what about Mr. Joel? If you are to accept Mr. Bendon's evidence, then I have proved the case I set out to prove. According to Joel, Bendon came to him on April 29 and stated that Sievier was a blackmailing scoundrel and that he was afraid of him. If Bendon, a member of the Stock Exchange, did take part in this dirty, filthy, blackmailing business, then there is no epithet which Sir Edward Carson used about some of the witnesses that could not be applied ten times more accurately to Bendon. Gentlemen, you saw Mr. Bendon in the box; did he strike you as a man who is likely to be afraid of Sievier? What

had he got to fear? Why should he not speak the truth? Bendon told you he never said a word of the kind; that he was afraid of no one. Now, why did Mr. Joel make this statement about Bendon. It is to prejudice Sievier. Bendon has told you he refused to have anything to do with this transaction, not, as is suggested, because it was a dirty business on the part of Sieveir, but because it was a dirty business on the part of Joel. Again, see how the incident has been twisted and distored to bring down Sievier. When Bendon saw Sievier he asked him for a letter saying he would not annoy Joel, and Sievier said, "Certainly not; I will have nothing to do with Joel." Bendon has told us that he then went to Joel and told him that Sievier would not give the letter. You will see how this incident about the letter is finished with the manufacture of a telegram in which they say Sievier offered to give a letter in return for £2,000. I say that telegram was a necessary part of the case for the prosecution.

Now we come to Mr. Mills, a gentleman who has been described as a professional backer. Professional backers are not, as a rule, the most innocent angels to be found in this world. They don't generally walk about with their eyes shut. They would not walk about long as professional backers if they did. Mills has the greatest interest in this case. Mills has the greatest desire to stand well with the Joels. Mills's whole future depends on them. The Joels have many tips to give in the racing world. It is valuable to know what is being done by the Joels. Professional backers depend on such knowledge as the means of getting their livelihood.

### THE SUMMING-UP.

The Lord Chief Justice then summed up. He said: I regret that there should be any laughter or applause in a case of this kind. It is better that such demonstrations should be entirely suppressed in such a trial as this. It is a very grave and serious trial, and will require your very grave and serious consideration. You have listened to three very eloquent and powerful speeches by two of the greatest ornaments of the English Bar, who have on behalf of their clients put the case before you in a manner to which no exception can be taken. If one were to criticise anything at all, I would only say that in such a case where there are incidents which requires serious thought, it is better to refrain from strong language. The fact of the case upon which I propose to address you in the few minutes before the adjournment is the law. The decision in this case will really be entirely for you, and when I come to address you on the facts I shall only call your attention to the salient matters, telling you again, as I tell you now, that you are the judges of the facts, and any observations I may make are solely to direct your minds to the important points, and not to suggest what opinion you should form of those facts. It is quite true, as has been stated, that you are to say on the facts whether or not the intent which has been suggested has been proved. The prosecution have the duty of satisfying you that the defendant is guilty of the misdemeanour for which he stands his trial, and that misdemeanour is based upon the section of the Statute which was read to you a few minutes ago. Put shortly, it is this:

If a person threatens to libel or promises to abstain from libelling, or promises or offers to abstain from publishing matter about another man with a view of extorting money, he is guilty of a misdemeanour for which he can be punished.

Please remember in this case you have nothing to do with any other issues and questions which you may think may arise in the case, beyond, as I shall show you ultimately, the question of the intent with which certain things, if they were done by or upon the authority of Mr Sievier, were done. Let me give you one or two illustrations to indicate how necessary it is to keep your minds clear. Many of you may think that, however innocent Mr. Sievier may be, the libels he has been publishing for a period of four years respecting the prosecutor, Mr. J. Barnato Joel, are not such things that a man whatever his views may be, ought to have gone on publishing. You have no right in considering this offence to take that matter into your consideration. Mr. Sievier could have been proceeded against criminally for the libels if the present prosecutor had thought fit to do so, and of course you know, although it has nothing to do with this case, that he could have been proceeded against by civil action. The fact that Mr. Sievier was minded, for motives which we cannot inquire into, for a series of years to libel Mr. Joel in the grossest manner has no bearing upon this case at all, except in so far as it comes into the region of facts that existed when certain offers were made.

### MR. JOEL'S CHARACTER.

Then, again, it has been suggested by the questions put to Mr. Joel that he was a man of very disreputable character. It is said that he fled from Africa, there being a warrant out for him for illicit diamond dealing. That fact appears to be established. It is indicated by cross-examination—not more than that—that he had transactions of somL shady description with a man named Murray, and it was indicated by cross-examination that those transactions were connected with some attack on Sievier. Of that there is no evidence at all, nor can it be inquired into in this case. Why I mention it is because you, as men of common sense, are strong enough to resist any temptation to allow such things to influence you or to have any weight with you when you are dealing with the important question of fact you have to decide. Therefore, I tell you you are, for the purpose of considering whether or not there was an intent to extort money, to disregard on one hand the fact that Sievier had been libelling Joel, and on the other the fact that Joel had a character he would be willing to conceal from the notice of the public if he possibly could. I have said the one issue will be the intent with which the things were done. I say so for this reason. No doubt, with regard to one of the charges—namely, threatening to libel by publication of the copy of the warrant and the picture, there is a serious issue of fact you will have to consider—as to whether Mr. Sievier did threaten, or allow the threat to be made on his behalf. With regard to the abstaining, there is really no question in this case at all. In fact, it is part of Mr. Sievier's case. That is why I indicated that the only real question will be the one of intent. Because—I can put it in one sentence—Sievier's case is that on Tuesday, June 23, he did promise and offer, or certainly promised to abstain from libelling Joel any more. Therefore, as both the learned counsel have put it to you, the real and substantial question will be as to the events which took place on June 23, 24, and 25. Do those occurrences and events establish to you that the prosecution have made out that Sievier was making whatever promise and offers he did make with intent to extort money from Joel? In almost his last sentence Mr. Isaacs said he did not care about the form of words, and I agree. Therefore, I shall not trouble you with details of the indictment. I will just summarise it. He is charged with proposing to abstain from printing and publishing certain matters touching Joel with intent to extort money, and with threatening to publish a libel with intent to extort money. The same charges are repeated in different counts based upon separate incidents. With regard to all these offences, in whichever form you take them, the only question is whether or not there was an intent to extort money, whether the prosecution have established to your satisfaction that there was an intent to extort money and with regard to the threatening there is the very important question as to whether or not Sievier did, either himself or by an agent, threaten to publish the libel.

### THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION.

Before we adjourn I have only one more word to say, and it bears both upon the powerful appeal made by Mr. Isaacs, and upon the forcible observations made by Sir Edward Carson in dealing with the broad view of the case. Sir Edward Carson said to you that if you think Joel had come to Sievier and said, "What will you take not to libel me any more?" and Sievier had said, "£2,000," or whatever the case might be, that then the offence would be committed. Gentlemen, I must tell you that is not my view of the law. I think it would be for the jury to say whether, taking that simple case, that was an offer made with intent to extort money, and for the simple reason—and it becomes one of the great difficulties in this case—that you have got to try to put yourselves into the real position of these men. If what was done was only the carrying out of Joel's wish, and Joel was getting through his agent, Mills, some offer or promise from Mr. Sievier for which he was prepared to pay it does not follow that there was of necessity an intent to extort money. If, on the other hand, you take the view which is suggested by Sir Edward Carson, that in the difficulty in which Joel was, and in the misery in which he suggests he was, he approached Mr. Sievier, and that Sievier availed himself of that opportunity to get money which Joel was not willing to pay, it would be evidence of intent to extort money. That is why I tell you that the important question for you to keep in mind is: Are you satisfied that what was done was done with intent to extort money, not with intent to receive money?

The Court then adjourned for luncheon.

### CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY.

Upon resuming after the luncheon interval, his lordship proceeded: There is an extraordinary conflict of testimony—and I am only glad you have to solve the question and not I—on important matters and also on some unimportant matters. My principal duty is to call your attention to those facts which are really at issue. I think we may start practically at April 29 this year. Strangely enough, at the very commencement comes in one of the most extraordinary contradictions in this case. Up to that time the story may be told in two sentences. Sievier had been libelling Joel for something like four years. Joel had not been minded to take proceedings either civil or criminal. It must be taken on this evidence, that by the month of April, Joel had either been worked up or had worked himself up to a state of feeling that he really thought he could not go on much longer. On April 29 occurred the interview between Sievier and Mr. Bendon at Epsom, which is followed up by a meeting between them two days after. It is difficult to see why Mr. Sievier should have adopted the view that he was absolutely right in this matter and the others wrong, but that does not prove in the least that he is right by contradicting others. His evidence is to be weighed as that of other witnesses, by considering the demeanour of the man, the answers he gave, how far he is corroborated by documents, if any, and how far contradicted. But the curious contradiction between them is that Sievier absolutely denies that J. B. Joel's name was ever mentioned, either between him and Bendon or between Mills and him in the first part of the story. He says Joel's name never came in till afterwards. Mr. Bendon said that after there had been conversation about borrowing money from Solly Joel, which was refused, defendant said:

Could he get Jack Joel to lend money on the same terms through a third party, he would never annoy him or his family again. I told him I did not wish to be mixed up in it. Mills might do it.

These conversations were on April 29.

Next morning I spoke to Joel, and he said he would think it over, and if he did it, he should want a receipt and letter. I saw Sievier at Sandown. I told him I had seen Joel, and he seemed inclined to give money, but Sievier would not give a receipt or a letter to keep his word not to annoy.

That is evidence you must weigh so far as it is material to the subsequent proceedings. It is clear and distinct so far as Bendon is concerned that he not only mentioned Joel's name, but went to Joel as suggested by Sievier. Under cross-examination he said:

When Sievier asked me to get a loan on shares I thought he was asking a favour for abstaining from doing something he ought not to have done. I thought it was discreditable.

This is part of Bendon's evidence which wants careful consideration. It has been put very properly that Bendon washed his hands of the concern because he thought Joel was leading him into some dirty trick. If that is true, it is a very strong argument in favour of part of the argument for the defence. Witness afterwards said that what he meant by discreditable was that it was not an ordinary monetary transaction.

### MILLS' EVIDENCE.

Mills, who cannot be regarded altogether as a satisfactory witness from any point of view—whether he was playing a game of his own or was playing against Mr. Sievier or Mr. Joel he cannot be treated as a satisfactory witness from any point of view—states that Bendon told him to be careful, and he was obliged to admit when pressed, that he thought it meant to be careful of Mr. Joel. When cross examined Mills said:

I knew nothing of the trap being laid. Bendon gave me no warning. He did say "be careful."

So far there is one distinct witness, Mr. Bendon, who supports the view that at that time Mr. Sievier was willing to borrow a loan from Joel, but that he would not give Joel a letter, and made a further stipulation that it must be done through a third party. From some points of view, whatever may be the general moral conduct of these men, having regard to what had been done, there was some lingering feeling in Sievier's mind that he ought not to be under an obligation to a man he had so traduced, even if he had justification for doing it. Joel does not corrob rate this, as he was not there, for in April Bendon, sent by Sievier, called upon him, wanting to borrow £2,000, and said that if he agreed, he (Sievier) would abstain from publishing any more articles about him. Bendon said it was a blackmailing business, but he was scared about Sievier's paper. Bendon denies that about the blackmail, and the only matter is that if Bendon went to him it corroborates the view, which Sievier denies, that Joel's name was mentioned at that time. Of course it is possible that these people are loose in their memories, and are very careless in saying what happened. However, he said he had never mentioned J. B. Joel's name, and it is possible the name was not mentioned, but it is entirely for the jury to come to that conclusion. There the matter rests until Monday, June 22, and I must say I think it is a matter you should take into consideration in favour of the defendant, although, of course, it is not conclusive. It is important that Sievier does not approach Joel again. It is admitted—and it cuts both ways—that Sievier had been in very low water at that time.

### DANGLING MONEY.

A powerful and just appeal was made on behalf of Sievier by Mr. Isaacs when he spoke of dangling money over the head of a man who is devilish hard up as not being evidence of his wishing to extort money. I have no knowledge of these racing matters myself. All I say is, that from evidence of this case and other cases I have heard you cannot judge these men by ordinary business considerations. They are up one day and down another, and they do handle money in a foolish and free way. It is a fact that cuts both ways. It cuts against Mr. Sievier, seeing the importance of his getting money, and it cuts against Mr. Joel, because, notwithstanding Sievier was in this distress, it is not suggested he went to try and extort the money on the first instance, because on June 11 he had given a cheque to a man for £559 which was to be payable on June 22, and another cheque for £400. What happened between that date and the Monday? The only important thing is this. Mr. Joel's horse, "Your Majesty," won, and a very unpleasant article was put in the "Winning Post" on June 20 saying that it was a scandal that the King's horse should be beaten by that of Mr. Joel, who was a disreputable person. There was also an incident, which I do not think of very real importance, except as indicating that Sievier was rather inflamed against Joel, of the selling race at Windsor, when the horse was run up.

Now we come to what I suggest is perhaps the most important for you to take into consideration, and that is, what was Joel's frame of mind on Monday and Tuesday, June 22 and 23? We know that up to the Tuesday Mr. Sievier had been contemplating further pillorying or attacking Mr. Joel in the paper the next week. They are merely libellous paragraphs, not nearly half so bad as had been published, but continuing attacks on Mr. Joel. Now on the Tuesday evening after several telephonic messages, Mr. Mills saw Mr. Joel. This is what Mills said:

Joel said, "You can guess why I have sent for you." I said, "Yes." He said, "This business is worrying me and making my wife ill, and I want you to do your best to stop it."

When he was cross-examined upon that particular incident, he does not carry it very much further except to supply one answer which really would have been implied, namely, that Joel asked Mills to settle it for him for as little as possible. I do not think a bit too much was said by Mr. Isaacs, because it was to a certain extent the sheet-anchor of his defence, as to the rich man approaching the impecunious man, his motive being to put a stop to the intolerable worry. That is Mills's account, and it is corroborated by Joel's account. Joel said that Mills told him Sievier was mad with him about the Windsor incident. "I hear, he said, "he is going to publish a very nasty picture and the warrant." I think there must be some mistake in Mr. Joel's mind about that. Then Joel said:—

Sievier was very broke. I said, "See what you can do. I meant how little money or how much money he could do it for.

Whatever may be your inference from the subsequent occurrences, it is fair to say that it was an application by Joel to Sievier for Sievier to take money, and not by Sievier asking Joel what he would give.

### THE QUESTION OF BORROWING.

I am bound to say that Mr. Isaacs's point is quite just that there was no evidence of his taking £2,000, but a question of borrowing £2,000. There is no evidence up to that time that he was to get that amount given him as a bribe or a price. There is the further evidence of Joel:

He won't do it for that priee now; he is very badly broke. I said, "Do it as reasonably as you can." Mills said, "Leave that to me."

There is upon the depositions the passage that Mr. Joel said that from beginning to end he only wanted to get evidence on which he could prosecute. He has varied that evidence in court. He said he made up his mind to get evidence to prosecute on the morning of the Wednesday. We therefore get this. On the afternoon of Tuesday, 23rd, Mills rings up Sievier at the "Winning Post" office and a telephone conversation ensues. Without in any way influencing your mind, I would suggest that you should make up your mind as to what story you believe about this. Mills has certainly given accounts which are not altogether consistent. At the same time we must take his evidence as it is. Mills says that he rang up Sievier, and that after a conversation at which nothing very important passed, he asked him to come and see him. But I must call your attention not only to what Sievier says, but to what Mr. Sellicks says. Sievier says that Mills did ask him through the telephone to keep out J. B. Joel's name from the "Winning Post," and not to molest him in future; that he asked him in the same sort of way as he had asked him with regard to Solly Joel some two or three months before. It is not suggested that any question of payment arose in the case of Solly Joel. The two transactions were entirely different. Then Mr. Sievier says:—

I promised him there and then that if he wished it I would keep his name out.

Of course, if that is true, it is very strong evidence in favour of Mr. Sievier, because you must remember that great stress is laid on what happened on the Wednesday, morning. It is contended by the prosecution that no real bargain to keep Joel's name out of the paper was made until the Wednesday morning, and under these circumstances you must in addition to Sievier's evidence remember that of Mr. Sellicks. He said:

I heard him say, "I have done with Joel, and that if you can lend me a few thousand pounds I can do with it, but I don't want Joel's money; I am not taking any of it."

There is something rather supporting that evidence which is not quite consistent with Mr. Sievier's evidence, because Mr. Sievier said—and this is part of the case in which you may have some difficulty in thinking Sievier is right—he never suspected Joel in this part of the business until the next morning he received a telegram. It struck him as an extraordinary answer, but it does not militate against Sellicks's evidence that he has told something which is not consistent with Sievier's account, if you believe that Sellicks was telling the truth. Sellicks says Mr. Sievier gave instructions that night that nothing was to appear against Mr. Joel in the then coming issue. That is not contradicted, I cannot quite say that it is absolutely confirmed, but it is not contradicted by anything that occurred afterwards.

There is no evidence of anything being written by Sievier or sent in for print by Sievier against Mr. Joel later than the Tuesday. There is evidence that he sent in paragraphs about the Windsor business the previous week and evidence that he sent in two other paragraphs, one upon the Monday and the other upon the Tuesday afternoon, and therefore it is quite plain that up to some time in that week he had intended to go on attacking Mr. Joel. Of course, there is the evidence on which Sir E Carson relies that the paragraph which came out on the 27th is not only of a harmless character but is also in a sense complimentary to Mr. Joel in connection with the Windsor incident. This shows that there was a promise not to publish anything against Mr. Joel. That is not disputed, and, in fact, it is part of defendant's case. The question will be, does that promise, or what supervened upon that promise, show that Mr. Sievier was using his withdrawal or intention to withdraw libellous paragraphs upon Mr. Joel with a view to extorting money? I leave that part of the case in your hands.

### THE PICTURES.

It is desirable that we should once and for all approach the case with regard to this picture of the two faces. It figures very prominently in the conversation that occurred on the Wednesday, and, of course, if you are justified in coming to the conclusion that Mr. Sievier was not only prepared to libel Mr. Joel in the next issue, as he undoubtedly was, but was prepared to libel him in a peculiar way, and was getting ready the weapons, you would not be disposed to accept the views Mr. Sievier has presented as to what his intentions were about Mr. Joel. It is very important, because this is the part in which the prosecution say it was a threat to libel Joel by putting him between two murderers. The suggestion was that this was the machinery that Mr. Sievier was providing in order to carry out the attack he wanted to make upon Mr. Joel. I ought also to mention the copy of the warrant in the "Police Gazette." If that had been the first time one had appeared, it would have been a very serious matter for Mr. Sievier; but it is a fact that there appeared in certainly two—and I rather think more—articles which had appeared in the "Winning Post"—I have one before me of April 2, 1905—practically containing the charge. Although Sir E. Carson was quite entitled to say it might have been going to be used again, and on Mills's evidence was going to be used again the warrant did not appear for the first time.

Here again comes the importance of having proof which may answer coincidences. Coincidences are very serious things if they cannot be explained. Fortunately in this respect we have evidence which you must take as satisfactory. We have the original block for this picture, the number of the order, and the date when it was paid for.

### A CONTRADICTION.

On June 24, the Wednesday, there is the most remarkable and unfortunate contradiction. Mills said that half the conversation he had with Joel on that morning as well as upon another occasion at the Victoria Club was listened to by Mr. Sievier standing by his side, and he practically repeated to Mr. Sievier what Joel said to him. That is again strenuously denied by Mr. Sievier. Mr. Mills said:

I met Sievier at 132, Regent-street, and went into a room behind, where there there was a telephone. I told him Joel had asked me to get his name kept out of the paper. Sievier said he would do it for £5,000. I rang Joel up. I said Sievier would do it for £5,000. Joel said it was ridiculous, and that he might give half. Sievier said, "I will not take a shilling less." I said to Joel, "Think it over and wire me at Newbury." Sievier said, "If he does not find the money I will put very hot things into the paper coming out this week, including the warrant for Joel's arrest," and that he had got two murderers he could put in with him.

Mind you, this transaction only happened six weeks ago. It is quite impossible to reconcile the differences here with forgetfulness. There is the most positive contradiction between Sievier and Mills in this respect, and without for a moment criticising the way in which answers were given or about the very proper way in which the witnesses were pressed, I thing the only answer Sievier could say in this matter was that Mills was telling a deliberate falsehood. Mr. Sievier's evidence is a complete contradiction of Mr. Mills. He says practically he was not in the room at all, and that he walked out advisedly because he did not wish to hear the conversation.

Now we come to a very deliberate difference in the evidence, and that is with regard to the telegram that "You must give your reply to-day absolutely," and I can only caution you again that you must be satisfied which witness you believe. Sir E. Carson said it was putting the screw on. Mr. Isaacs asked why he should want to put the screw further on when he had said that morning that the paper was coming out next day. In order that you should use this evidence you must, of course, be satisfied that that telegram was sent at his request.

### MILLS'S DIFFICULT POSITION.

Now that telegram being received, Mr. Joel, who says he had on that morning made up his mind that he would try and prosecute Sievier, consults his solicitor. Nobody would blame a man for going to a solicitor, but I think it is certainly fair to say that if Joel was going to make Mills an agent to carry out this kind of transaction—namely, to get Sievier still further in the net, he ought to have told him. I don't know how it appeals to you. It does seem to me, assuming everything in favour of Mr. Joel, that if he instructs an agent to do the best for him and then he changes his mind and says, "No, I don't want to do that, but I want to get evidence," the least he could do would be to tell his agent of the altered position. Mills said he believed he was carrying out what Joel had asked him to do, and that he was doing a favour to Joel. Now Mr. Mills has certainly been subjected to an attack which is perfectly right from Mr. Sievier's point of view. He was certainly in a most difficult position. The later events are not so important, except, unfortunately, as to bring into relief some extraordinary contradictions. You remember the telegram:

Wire received. Five thousand ridiculous.

I think there is no evidence of an offer on Mr. Sievier's part to accept £2,000.

Will do half if he will give letter as was offered before.

That telegram was written upon Joel's instructions, and here we come to a part of the case where you will have to consider how far you can take Joel's evidence as being absolutely accurate. There is no evidence that Sievier had ever offered to give a letter before. There is evidence that something may have passed. As to this part of the case—and it is entirely for you—it is difficult to appreciate what Sievier's position is. He says he did not get that telegram, or rather the telegram which followed it—message to say "Five thousand ridiculous. Prepared to give half if will give letter as promised.—Charlie"—he did not get that until he went to the "Winning Post" office quite late. Then he sent off a telegram:

Let me know where can see you any time to night.—Bob, 15, Essex-street.

I don't know where that was sent off from.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs: From East Strand, before he got to the "Winning Post" office.

His Lordship: The reply was "Victoria Club, 6.15." Sievier has given answers on this part of the case which you must consider carefully. He practically admitted finally that Joel's name had been mentioned in the shop at Regent-street. At first he said Joel's name had not been mentioned until that evening. You would probably have hesitated as to whether you could accept that evidence of Sievier if it was really upon any crucial matter, because throughout there was no doubt he was not approaching anyone other than J. B. Joel. Now they go to the Victoria Club. Here again you have an extraordinary state of affairs. Of course, if it is not true Sievier was at the telephone at Regent-street, and heard what passed, and if Mills has told an untruth about that, there is not much in having told a second untruth about being in the box at the Victoria Club the same evening.

### IMPORTANT POINTS.

Now we come to what is a very important part of this case, one of those important matters which you must make up your minds upon. Mills did not suggest that at this time he had told Sievier he was going to get anything more than an advance of money. Sievier's suggestion—and you will find this very important in connection with what happened when that advance of £3,400 was made—is that from first to last there was no intention of his being given any money. He would not take Joel's money; he would not take money from anyone as a gift. It is quite plain that on the Thursday morning he went back to Regent-street with the bill for £2,500 and the letter. Now you must entirely make up your own minds as to that. Of course, the theory put forward by the prosecution is that he knew all the time the £5,000 was coming from Joel. Sievier says all he was going to have was a loan of £2,500. You will have to consider this in connection with a very important part of this case, namely, whether there was evidence Sievier also considered he was liable to repay the other £2,500. We have heard a great deal about the taxi-cab, but I can only say, don't attach too much importance to these matters. You never can account for everything in a case of this kind. The sending of the taxi-cab doesn't show he thought he was going to get more than £2,500. Mills goes to Newbury, comes back, goes to Joel's and both sides have treated the matter so fairly that I don't think it is necessary to say more than that Mills is alleged to have said Sievier was a blackmailing scoundrel. Drew is sure he did say it. Mills says:

I never did say it, I didn't think Joel was being blackmailed. Joel may have said it.

Now a great deal has been made on both sides of the reading of the warrant and the letter. I, from a very long experience, have never found it very safe to act upon these sort of criticisms. You have got to remember the positions. Creditable or discreditable, Drew was there and saw what happened and heard what passed between Joel and the man who, to Drew, was the emissary of Sievier. Drew did not know that Mills had acted in fact in this respect as the agent of Joel. What is said to have taken place seems to me to be what would naturally have happened. I can't see very much in it. There and then Mr. Joel gives the £5,000 cheque. It is a coincidence, not more, that he does not fill in the date. Then Mills goes in the same cab and meets Sievier, and they go to the Victoria Club together. Again, it is said that they would not hand over this money on the payment. I have never found any real test in this kind of thing unless the circumstances are so foreign to the men's habits that they would not do it. What is of very great importance is that there is here again a direct conflict of testimony upon a most important point, and that is whether Sievier ever saw the £5,000 cheque. He swears he never saw it. The important part to be considered is not so much whether he saw the cheque, but did he regard the extra amount as a loan from Mills or not? Mills says that he told Joel that the £2,500 would be dead money. Joel says he said so. That does not prove that Sievier said so. Did Sievier treat that as a loan or not?

### SIEVIER'S ARREST.

He is arrested on the Saturday at Sandown, and there is found upon him a cheque drawn to Mills for £400, and dated Aug. 25—in the careless way these sort of men do—1906. There is no question that cheque was signed in 1908. That suggestion is that he never meant to repay the money. He says he did, and that he began to draw post-dated cheques to Mills, and that he then decided to send bills instead. He swears he wrote the letter that was put to him that night, and sent for the bill stamps. If it is true that he drew the cheque for £400 payable to Mills, and sent for bill stamps to make up bills for £2,100, it is corroboration of his statement with regard to the £2,500 being regarded as a loan. That, I think, is the end of the transactions. It is fortunate in the interests of justice that that cheque was found upon him. I have endeavoured, without intentionally doing more than calling your attention to the salient facts, to take you through these matters in the order of time. You have got to be satisfied that Sievier said he would abstain from publishing derogatory paragraphs about Mr. Joel in order to extort from him some money, it doesn't matter whether it was £2,000 or £5,000.

If you are satisfied that the charge is made out to your reasonable satisfaction, you, of course, ought not to hesitate for one single moment to say so, because blackmailing is one of the worst crimes, as we know in these courts. If, on the other hand, you come to the conclusion that he kept the paragraph out under a promise to Mills, made quite independently of any question of money, then the fact that he afterwards borrowed money would not be evidence of intent to extort. You must look on the whole case. Are you satisfied with the evidence of the Crown that Sievier threatened to publish or promised to abstain to extort money—if so, it is your duty to find him guilty. If you have a reasonable doubt you ought to find him not guilty.

### THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at five minutes past three, and it was 4-15 when they returned into court.

The Clerk of Arraigns (Mr. H. K. Avory): Have you agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman: Not guilty.

There was at once loud cheering at the back of the Court.

When, with some difficulty, order had been restored, the Lord Chief Justice remarked. "A very disgraceful exhibition."

Mr. Isaacs: There are two other indictments.

Sir Edward Carson: I do not offer any evidence on those.

The Clerk: There are two other indictments charging the defendant with demanding money with menaces. Do you say he is not guilty?

The Foreman: That applies to all the indictments

The Judge (to the defendant): You are discharged.

### DRAMATIC CLOSING SCENES.

Scenes of great excitement took place both inside and outside the Old Bailey, when Mr. Robert Sievier was declared to be not guilty of the charge of blackmail. The Lord Chief Justice occupied nearly to hours in delivering his summing up, which was universally regarded as being favourable to the accused. Indeed, a little surprise was expressed when the jury intimated a desire to retire in order that they might consider their verdict. Mr. Joel had already left the court, and did not return to hear the decision of the jury. Mr. Sievier appeared supremely confident, and he chatted good-humouredly with the warders who sat in the dock beside him. But the time passed slowly, and speculation was rife as to whether the result would be a disagreement or an acquittal. No one seemed to entertain any idea that a verdict of "guilty" was within the bounds of probability. As the hands of the clock moved tardily round anxiety grew, and by the time an hour had elapsed many of those who were waiting in court began to think that unanimity was hopeless. Even the accused, hitherto so calm and collected, began to get restless, and, leaning from the dock, he said to his solicitor in an audible voice, "They have disagreed, I think." It was a period of tension taxing even Mr. Sievier's well-controlled nerves.

Hardly had he uttered the words when the jury filed back into court. Instantly an usher hurried off to inform the Lord Chief Justice, who had left the bench, that the jury wished to give their decision. In a few moments his lordship returned, and the jurymen rose to their feet.

The Clerk of Arraigns asked if they had agreed upon their verdict.

### "NOT GUILTY."

Instead of answering "Yes," the foreman, with some eagerness, said in a loud, clear voice "Not guilty."

It is difficult to describe the emotion of this pause. During the few moments that the jury were waiting for the Judge, absolutely no indication of the verdict was given, and the expression on the faces of the jurors was without any clue. It was but a brief period, but it seemed like hours, and every one tried to read the grave, composed countenances of the jurymen. Excitement was pent up, and with the words "Not guilty," there burst forth a mighty cheer.

People at the back of the court leapt on to chairs to get a view of the man who had been tried for his liberty and acquitted. "Bravo, Bob," was shouted on all sides.

The Judge was visibly annoyed, and looked stern rebuke. Instantly the ushers and police demanded silence. But excitement was greater than authority. The demonstration would not be stopped at once, and it was quite an appreciable time before order regained its hold over the intensely-moved multitude, every individual of whom might have just emerged into freedom after a trial for his life.

"A very disgraceful exhibition," said his Lordship severely. The Court had now recovered the air of solemnity becoming the administration of justice.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, rising with a calm manner, in contrast to the singular outburst of feeling, pointed out that there were two other counts against the accused.

Sir Edward Carson intimated that upon them he would offer no evidence.

The judge then addressing Mr. Sievier, who was standing up in the dock, said: You are discharged."

Mr. Sievier bowed with deference and complacency, an air of triumph lighting up his face, tense for a time with the apprehension which the jury's prolonged retirement had temporarily written upon his features.

Once more there was a disposition to cheer, but Mr. Sievier was equal to the occasion. He instantly mounted the chair with which he had been provided in the dock, and from this position, sufficiently elevated to be in full view of everyone in the court, he motioned with his hands to his sympathisers to keep silent. The request was at once respected, and he left the dock, the door of which was being held open for him by one of the warders. The first person to congratulate Mr. Sievier was his sister, who, accompanied by another lady, had been eagerly waiting for him to pass out of restraint. She grasped her borther's hand and shook it in pained earnestness, which did not leave him unmoved. Then he was joined by Mr. Blacklock and Mr. Selwyn, the two gentlemen who became sureties for him in the sum of £5,000 each, when he was committed for trial at Bow-street Police court.

On entering the central hall Mr. Sievier was greeted by a number of friends, who had obtained admission to the building, but who had been unable to find accommodation in the court itself. He was for them the hero of the hour.

### OUTSIDE THE COURT.

If the excitement within the court was, to say the least, unusual in judicial proceedings, it was entirely unrestrained outside. An enormous crowd had collected outside the buildings, and immadiately Mr. Sievier was seen through the glass doors, the enthusiasm created by the news of his acquittal grew into a popular demonstration. When the crowd had tired of cheering and shouting "Good Old Bob," they broke into the strains of "For he's a jolly good fellow," Mr. Blacklock's carriage was standing at the main entrance, but the people were surging round it in such masses that Mr. Sievier could not get near it, and, by the advice of the police, he, accompanied by Mr. Blacklock, proceeded to the barristers' door in Newgate street. The carriage was sent round. Then there was a rush to follow it, but before the bulk of the crowd had realised what was happening, Mr. Sievier and his friend had been driven rapidly away along Holborn.

### MR. RUFUS ISAACS' OVATION.

Almost at the same moment Mr. Rufus Isaacs left the building by the main doors, quite alone, and smoking a cigarette. He was immediately recognised, and there was a wild shout of enthusiasm. He narrowly escaped a more inconvenient ovation. Several constables surrounded the famous counsel, and escorted him to a cab, which for a moment was in danger of being upset owing to the horse taking fright at the tremendous noise in these precincts, where silence or the murmurous hum of slow and heavy traffic usually reigns.

It was some time before the roadway resumed its ordinary aspect. Groups discussed every feature of the case, their interest growing into excitement, as some new point was put with fresh force by a partisan more acute than the rest. But the whole day was one of expectation.

Nor was it only at the conclusion of the case that so much enthusiasm was displayed. At ten o'clock in the morning so numerous was the crowd to see Mr. Sievier arrive that the police, finding it impossible to keep the people on the move, directed them to stand on the western side of the road, leaving a clear space for the traffic. At midday the throng was joined by a whole army of City clerks, released from their offices during the luncheon hour. A policeman on duty in the neighbourhood said that he had not known such scenes of interest and excitement since the famous Camden Town murder trial.

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Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. | | | Time Occupied in Transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hrs. | Mts. |
| Turkey ... | 13 | 7 | 32 a.m. | 14 | 31 |
| Teheran ... | 14 | 1 | 10 p.m. | 0 | 25 |
| Suez ...... | 14 | 2 | 15 p.m. | 0 | 45 |

NOTICES.

Cable Djeddah Souakim interrupted (23-7-08).

Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).

Teheran route restored (13-8-08.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted (13-8-08).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tali and Tsuhsiung (13-8-08).

THE first Chamber of the Netherlands States General has adopted a bill, passed by the Lower House which fixes Amsterdam time as standard time in Holland, instead of Greenwich time, as hitherto.


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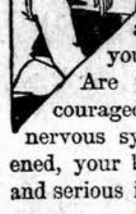

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## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 31.

### SOME AFTERTHOUGHTS.

The Olympic Games are finished, and they leave behind them impressions which are confused and not altogether encouraging. We may say two things, however, both in a sense personal. Never has Queen Alexandra done a gracious act more graciously, or more nearly expressed by a royal prerogative the sentiments of the King's subjects than when she presented to Dorando who says his name is Pietri—the cup which consoles him for all his baulked courage and endurance. When all has been said and thought of the Marathon race, the mind comes back to that pitiful figure which tottered into the Stadium only to have a great heart almost broken on the post. And it is good that the Queen should have found for us a way of acclaiming Hayes, the real and most admirable victor, without having to set altogether on one side the man who had his triumph snatched from him. The other point which we have chiefly noticed is—if journalism may be allowed to blow its own trumpet the astonishing excellence of all the accounts appearing in the Press of the end of the Marathon race. Of course this was a fine dramatic moment for a writer to let himself loose upon. But it may still be said that here journalism found and seized a chance of drawing level with literature to the extent of say a column and a half. And journalism has so many literary vices for which to apologise that we are glad to make a point in its favour.

### AND OTHERS.

There are other thoughts which come to our minds not quite so pleasantly. The Provost of Worcester, for instance, writes to the "Times" to confirm our uneasy suspicions that all was not well with Pheidippides. Iconoclast and scholar, he quotes Herodotus to prove that this exemplar of Hayes and Dorando only ran to Sparta and back—a two days' journey preceding Marathon. True that he held converse with the god Pan; doubtful whether he ever fought at Marathon; nothing substantial to suggest that he ever ran back with its news to Athens. The legend of this run—the legend of the runner's dying whisper of "Hail! We have conquered!"—this is the work of Lucian, and even he ascribes it to Philippides. We do not know that Herodotus himself can be called an absolutely blameless begetter of the truth. The Macaulay of his day, we would not pin our faith to his chapter and verse, and what he omitted in the way of good stories is hardly likely to have taken place. So we may have to abandon the legend, and with it the Marathon race. Supposing we also abandoned the Olympic Games! That suggestion is made, and it is not wholly inept. Their "international" effect is woefully unsatisfactory, as may be seen in the agreeable comments of the world's Press. They have not been quite a triumph here in England. They have been mismanaged. They have been ridiculous. They have had their moments of sheer horror. Yet we are sure—honestly sure—that nowhere else can they be arranged more fairly or more efficiently. Perhaps they had better go before internationalism in sport is quite discredited save as a cause of discord.

### UNPARLIAMENTARY.

The word "impertinent", applied by one member of the House of Commons to the conduct of another, as in the case of the expression in debate recently "impertinent interference," is now without doubt unparliamentary. It has, however, at an earlier period escaped the censure of the Chair, and is to be found unvisited by reproof in some of the early speeches of Disraeli. In more recent times, however, the word has been ruled unparliamentary, as in the case of Mr. Newdegate's expression in June 1871 that an hon. member had passed a somewhat impertinent censure on him, which he, at the request of the Speaker, withdrew and modified with a somewhat officious censure. In July 1876 Sir Edward Watkin was called to order for speaking of the conduct of another member as impertinence, and on July 11, 1893, Mr. Sexton's criticism of a speech of Mr. St. John Brodrick as impertinent led to one of the most heated scenes ever witnessed in the whole history of Parliament.

### THE PRICE OF LAMARTINE'S POEM.

The "Gaulois" tells a good story of Lamartine's estimate of the pecuniary value of his poetry. It was in 1848, when he was at the acme of his glory and a Cabinet Minister. He had just contributed "La Marseillaise de la Paix" to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and Buloz, the editor, called on him at the Ministry. "I believe I owe you £80. Here is the money," said Lamartine, producing a bundle of bank-notes. "Pray deduct the amount of the review's indebtedness to you for your poem," said the editor. "I meant to make you a present of it," rejoined the poet. "Not at all; I insist upon paying you." "How much?" "Your own price, whatever it may be." "Ah, well; if you will have it so I must oblige you," said Lamartine; and, with a magnificent gesture, he swept up the whole bundle of notes representing the £80 and restored them, with solemn dignity, to his pocket.

### THE NORTHCOTE FAMILY.

Mr. Baring-Gould chats pleasantly in the "Woman at Home" about the Northcote family and their home, Pynes near Exeter. Pynes stand on the slope of the hill that rises to the village and church of Upton Pyne, and descends to the broad flat vale of the Exe, where that river is met by the Creedy. The G. W. R. comes down whizzing from London and Bristol, and at Cowley, a little below Pynes, the S. W. R. branch to North Devons runs beside it, on a dead level. Why, when Sir Stafford Northcote took the title of Earl of Iddlesleigh, he should have adopted so uneuphonious a title is, Mr. Baring-Gould thinks, rather amazing. Earl of Crediton would have been much better, as the family was associated with Crediton—probably in the wool trade—for centuries, whereas Iddlesleigh was an acquisition of the Staffords at the end of the sixteenth century.

### THE TWO SISTERS.

One of the sisters of a former Lady Northcote—Frances by name—was plain; the others were beautiful. Strangely, the loveliest and the plainest of the sisters came to live in the same parish. For Frances married William Jackson, son of Jackson the music composer. He had been in the East India Company's service, had been sent with Lord Macartney to China on an embassy, and had amassed a large fortune. He bought Cowley Place, in the parish of Upton Pyne, and built a house there in a beautiful situation, making the front resemble somewhat that of an organ, to please a freak of his father. "How good and gracious Providence is!" said Lady Northcote one day. "Had I been born in 1769 instead of in 1768, I should have been plain Frances Jackson instead of being Jacquetta Lady Northcote. Verily Providence cannot be sufficiently praised."


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YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.

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KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT, POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

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A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.
Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to
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"THE TONE IS SUPERB"

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired abuse that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and [illegible]ency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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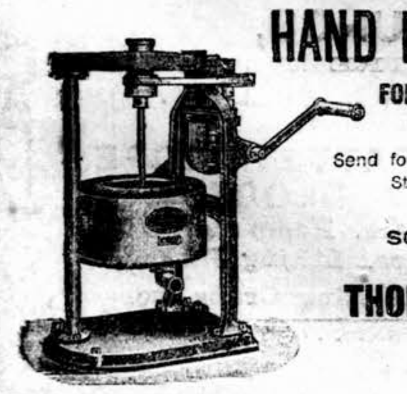

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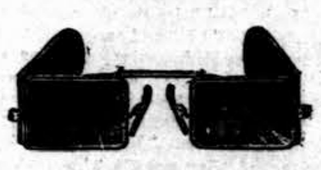

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SUPPLEMENT.

# Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908.

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE FARIDKOT STATE.

### Letter of Loyalty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

The following is the text of a letter, dated the 6th ultimo, from Sardar Bahadur Risaldar Partap Singh, Extra-Assistant Commissioner and President of the Council of Administration of the Faridkot State, to Mr. P. J. Fagan, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent Jullundur Division :—

I have the honour to submit to you, as desired by the Council of Administration of the Faridkot State and a public meeting of the Sirdars, Mahajans and Zamindars at Faridkot, the seat of the Raja of Faridkot, congratulations on behalf of His Highness the Minor Raja of Faridkot, and humble congratulation of the assembly, headed by the Council of Administration of Faridkot, on the firmness and promptitude of the Government of India in passing the Explosive Substances Act and the Newspaper Act,

I further beg to express the feelings of appreciation of the State and the people in general. The State views with contempt the adverse criticism of the Acts by some of the Native press, as nothing short of passing the Acts could have been more appropriate and opportune.

What remains to be now done is to make a root and branch work with the dastardly Anarchist spirit of a few half-educated and wrong-principled Bengalees and Madrasis.

It is hoped that to restore peace in general to Indians the Government may very generously enforce the Act, with a strong hand and with due promptness.

## DEATH OF MR. J. E. G. VILLA.

### Recorder's Court Registrar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, AUGUST 14.

Mr. J. E. G. Villa, one of the oldest and most esteemed of Rangoon residents, died of neuritis, yesterday, after celebrating his 65th birthday the day before. From the time the Recorder's Court of Rangoon was established, he worked his way up till he became its Registrar, an appointment he ably filled until the creation of the Lower Burma Chief Court. He then resigned, and since then he acted as Secretary of the Burma Building and Loan Association, Limited. During his tenure of the Registrarship the deceased frequently acted as Official Assignee. The deceased was a keen volunteer for several years, and, after obtaining the volunteer decoration, retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He leaves a widow and eight children, the majority of whom are grown up. His sudden death caused a great shock to his numerous friends, and widespread sympathy is felt for the family in their bereavement. The funeral takes place this evening, and will be very largely attended.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. G. Hutchinson, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, has one year's combined leave, from the 5th proximo. Captain H. R. N. Pritchard succeeding him.

The following are admitted to the Indian Army :—Lieutenants Lynch and Tucker and Second-Lieutenants Logan, Home, Staples, H. V. C. Lynch, Brichmann, Ovans, Goldsmith and Eberhardie ; also Captain I. G. M. Harcourt.

INDIAN ARMY.

Promotions—to be Brevet Colonel :—Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Dawes. Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels—C. I. W. Imberley and W. F. Shakespear.

Conductor S. U. Grady, Southern Circle, Ordnance, receives a step in promotion, vice Hodges pensioned.

Lieutenant R. C. Burton and Madras Hospital Assistant K Karuvan are permitted to resign.

Lieutenant-Colonel A Adge, I.A. retires from the 6th ultimo, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Unthank, I.M.S., from 12th ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. I. Brierley, I.M.S., has been granted three months' leave.

Mr. E.P. Rennie is posted as Sessions Judge, Derajat.

## FATHER MALBERTI.

### Death from Heart Disease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 14.

The funeral of the late Father Marberti, who died of heart disease the previous day, took place yesterday in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Joseph, Chudderghat, in the presence of all the Clergy and the Bishop of Hyderabad.

The deceased was born in Milan, and came to India 43 years ago, and for 40 years he lived in Hyderabad without visiting Italy.

He was exceedingly popular with everybody and especially loved by those who spoke Tamil. He was, at the time of his death, Military Chaplain to H. H. the Nizam's troops, and he was given a Military funeral.

## A LADY'S PLIGHT.

### A Mahomedan's Audacity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 14.

A Cawnpore correspondent writes:—A European lady passenger reported to the Railway Police that a Mahomedan, travelling in the servants' compartment next to the second class in which she was, made three attempts to enter her compartment. The man was arrested and released on bail. It was ascertained he was a servant of a wealthy zemindar travelling by the same train.

## THE CROWN AND INDIA.

### Fiftieth Anniversary.

### OFFICIAL CELEBRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

It is understood to be now pretty definitely settled that, whatever form the official celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the taking over of India by the Crown may assume next November, there will be no large and costly gathering such as the Delhi Durbars held by Lord Lytton and Lord Curzon on similar occasions in the past. Lord Minto will probably be in Agra about the date of the anniversary, as he passes through that place on his way to Lucknow on tour, and he will no doubt meet the Chiefs as usual ; but it is recognised that with widespread famine barely ended in Upper India any arrangements such as those for a big Durbar which would necessarily entail heavy expense upon the participants would be entirely out of place. Beyond this nothing has been settled, and the rumour which has found publication that the occasion is to be made one for announcement of the Councils Extension Scheme and other popular concessions is premature. It is very unlikely, indeed, that the Councils Extension arrangements will be sufficiently advanced for announcement at the time, since the Government of India's proposal on this subject are not now likely to go home to the Secretary of State until October, and parliamentary legislation will thereafter be required to bring them into effect. The reasons which apply to a general Durbar apply also to any large military concentration, and as at present arranged, no manœuvres will be in progress in November nearer to Agra than the Kalka-Umbala tract, where the usual cavalry training operations are to be held.

## ARMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

### A Brisk Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 14.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states that toll has been abolished upon arms and ammunition imported into Afghanistan, a step which will encourage gun-runners controlling the caravans which visit the Mekran Coast every cold weather. Prices are steadily falling in consequence of a large number of rifles that have recently been received by Afghan traders, and a brisk trade in arms is now being done, especially in Jellalabad District. It is said that Mohmands and Bajouris are among those making purchases, so that the number of breechloaders in the tribal country to the north of the Kabul river is likely to increase at a rapid pace.

The "Pioneer" says :—We have before pointed out the risks which the Amir runs by allowing tribesmen to become possessed of good rifles, but the policy seems to aim at general armament of all his subjects.

## CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

### A Curious Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 14.

A very important bigamy case is pending in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hala. The accused is one Kodumal, an Amil of Hyderabad, who married a second wife some months ago clandestinely and without the consent of his first wife, who is said to be in perfect good health.

The prosecution side called over 40 witnesses to prove that bigamy was against the custom of Amils and that in rare cases where the second wife had been taken during the life-time of the first it was under very peculiar circumstances, such as when a woman was either barren or gave birth only to daughters, and then also with the consent of the first wife, or in case of some incurable disease, such as white leprosy, or if the woman was insane.

Accused cross-examined only eight witnesses. His line of defence seems to be that the Amil Society and Amil Punchayet are a disorganised body without any rules of social conduct, and further that he himself was not an Amil, not being from Hyderabad.

The prosecution now summoned five more witnesses, one of whom is Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, who has been called further to prove that bigamy is against the custom of the Amils.

Further hearing has been postponed to the 1st proximo.

## THE BEHAR LANDHOLDERS.

### A Loyal Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

A largely attended annual general meeting of the Behar Landholders' Association was held at Bankipur. The Maharaja of Darbhanga presided, and delivered a speech on the present situation. At the conclusion he read a telegram from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, which runs thus :—"His Excellency is extremely pleased at the success of the manifesto which you presented to the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday and desires me to thank you and all concerned for getting it up. His Excellency is sure that it will have a most beneficial effect."

The meeting recorded its sense of regret at Sir Andrew Fraser's retirement, and at the instance of the president it was resolved to consult public opinion in Behar as to whether there should be a separate memorial for His Honour in Behar to commemorate the manifold blessings he has conferred on Beharees and for his recognition of the claims of the province in the administration of the country.

The meeting resolved to send a letter of congratulation to Lord MacDonnell on his elevation to the peerage.

## LOWER SWAT VALLEY.

### Labour for the New Canal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 14.

Contracts for earth work in the Lower Swat Valley in connection with the new canal being made with a view to active operations during the ensuing cold weather, it seems desirable that local tribal labour should be employed as far as possible.

## SIND LIGHT RAILWAY.

### Construction delayed by Rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 14.

The Managing Agents in Karachi of the Sind Light Railway, Ld., state that rails and fastenings are now arriving at Mirpur Khas, but the breaches of the N.-W. Railway, between Karachi and Kotri, have much delayed their transport. July has been a very disappointing month for the Company, and the abnormally heavy rains in Sind have made a lake of all the country in the neighbourhood of the Jamrao Canal, all the bricks which had been moulded and loaded into kilns at Digri ready for burning being reduced to mud, causing considerable loss to the contractor who had undertaken to build the culverts and station buildings. Attempts have been made to get on with the platelaying and considerable numbers of men have been concentrated for this purpose. Unfortunately on account of the water lying on the country between Jamrao Junction and the Canal bank very little work could be done. It is anticipated good progress will be made during the current month if fine weather prevails.

## HUSSAIN SAGAR TANK TRAGEDY.

### Accused Committed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 14.

Job Stevens, late a Catechist of the Secunderabad Wesleyan Mission, who cast his two small girls into the Hussain Sagar tank near Secunderabad, but in His Highness the Nizam's dominions, was committed by the Third Magistrate, Hyderabad City Criminal Court, to the Hyderabad High Court Sessions, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The committing Magistrate remarked that there were some extenuating circumstaaces in the case, the principal one being that the accused was the father of the children, and, therefore, he could not be capitally punished under Mahomedan law, but he could be imprisoned for 10 years, the maximum punishment for culpable homicide.

## PLAGUE IN BURMA.

### Report for July.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 14.

The following Press Note has been issued on the progress of plague in Burma during July 1908 :—

There was an increase in plague during the month of July the figures showing 746 seizures and 699 deaths, as compared with 597 seizures and 542 deaths in June.

The most marked increases in Lower Burma occurred in the Myaungmya and Maulim Districts. In Rangoon the number of seizures rose from 172 to 183, and of deaths from 163 to 174. A few cases of plague were reported from Prome and districts which had been free from the disease in June.

In Upper Burma, 30 seizures and 22 deaths were reported from the Bhamo District, as compared with 4 seizures and 4 deaths in June. Elsewhere plague occurred in three districts only in Upper Burma, the total number of deaths being 14.

Exclusive of Rangoon, plague occurred in ten districts in Lower Burma during the month.

## BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

### Repudiation of Signatures Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

The Secretary to the British Indian Association writes to the "Statesman" to say that the statement made by the "Empire" on 7th instant, "that certain of the signatories are disposed to repudiate their signatures, while other members of the Association assert that they never even saw it, until it appeared in the newspapers," is incorrect.

## DHAMGHAR RIOT CASE.

### Sub-Inspector Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

Mr. C. L. Philip, Joint Magistrate, Alipore, yesterday sentenced Sub-Inspector Bipin Behari Guha, of Khulna, who was charged with having attempted to bribe some jurors in the Dhamghar riot case to bring a verdict of "guilty" against certain prisoners, to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 200 under the first charge, and to simple imprisonment for 6 months and a fine of Rs. 200 under the second charge; the sentences of imprisonment to run consecutively. In default of payment of the fines the accused was further sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and to one month's simple on the second.

## THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

### Liquidators Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Stephen sanctioned the appointment of Messrs. Meugens, King and Simpson, as Provisional Liquidators of the Commercial Bank till the 23rd August, with powers to carry on the business of the Company till that date.

## THE RANCHI COLLEGE.

### Secretary of State's Approval.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

The Secretary of State is understood to have approved the starting of work upon the Ranchi College Scheme.

## THE AFGHAN ARMY.

### Recruiting Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 14.

According to reports received from Kabul, regulations regarding recruiting for the Army being fully enforced, one man in every eight having to enlist, the Amir has issued orders that recruits be trained at the military headquarters of various provinces.

## THE N. W. RAILWAY.

### Attempted Train Wrecking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

A deliberate attempt was made on the 10th instant to wreck a train at mile 1092-22 on the North-Western Railway, between Muzaffernagar and Rohana stations in the Meerut District by a gang of eight or ten unknown men, who removed a rail. They were interrupted by two engineering patrols, who gave the alarm and put out signals in time to stop the up mail, which was due to pass shortly after this. The train was detained for three-quarters of an hour before it could proceed on its way.

The line between Toba Tek Singh and Shorekot Road stations was repaired and opened for traffic on the 11th instant for daylight running.

## THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India dated 12th August :—

Good rain during week in parts of Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Gujarat Native States, and slight in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. Rain insufficient in eastern portions of Decean and Karnatak and sufficient elsewhere. Continuous rain retarding karif sowing in part of Broach, Cutch and Palanpur. Sowing retarded in parts of Poona and Bijapur for want of sufficient rain; and continues elsewhere. Germinated seedlings slightly damaged by rats in parts Karachi and by insects in parts Bijapur of and suffering on account of floods or excessive rain in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Kanara, Satara, Belgaum, Mahi Kantha, Baroda, Cutch and Palanpur and from want of moisture in parts of Bijapur. Seedlings in good condition elsewhere. Transplantation is progressing in parts of Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Gujarat, Konkan Nasik, Poona and Rewa Kantha. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur. Agriculturel stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Kagachi, Decean and Cutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Deccan and almost stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 32 to 45 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 76 per cent., in Konkan 29 to 35 per cent., in Deccan 36 to 50 per cent. and in Karnatak 29 to 50 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages are normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 1st instant: gratuitous—Panch Mahals 830, West Khandesh 1,354, Nasik 1,685, Ahmednagar 1,619, Poona 159, Sholapur 1,489, Bijapur 725, Jath 82.

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st August on 1,772·90 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings estimated. | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week ..... | 1,90,000 | 1,60,000 | 7,000 | 3,57,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 107 | 90 | 4 | 201 |
| For previous 1 weeks of half-year ..... | 6,16,000 | 5,95,000 | 25,000 | 12,36,000 |
| Total for 2 weeks .... | 8,06,000 | 7,55,000 | 32,000 | 15[illegible] |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding Week of previous yr. | 1,54,000 | 2,53,000 | 7,355 | 4,14,355 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. .. | 87 | 142 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total to corresp date do. | 7,98,353 | 16,17,730 | 21,193 | [illegible] |

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 57,355

Do. to date ..... " [illegible]

## THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DINSHAW DHUNJIBHOY DAVAR.

Mr. Justice Davar, whose name has suddenly become familiar over all India by his conduct of the trials of Paranjpe and Tilak, is the first Parsee gentleman elevated to the bench of the Bombay High Court, writes the "Pioneer." Born in Bombay on the 6th November, 1856, he is just under 52 years of age. He comes from a respectable family, known as, as his surname shows, "Davars," and offsheet of the Banaji family, whose traditions are almost ancient. A certain Mr. Banaji in the days of the "punchayet" (the domestic tribunal of elders) was nominated one of the members of that body, and he came to be called a "Davar," i.e., bestower of justice. His mother belonged to an equally honoured and respected family of priests, the Mulla Pheroze family. The subject of this sketch was born in his mother's house, in what is now called Churchgate Street. The property has since changed hands, and was once bought by Mr. J. P. Watson.

Mr. Davar commenced his primary and secondary education in the Proprietary High School, Bombay, passing the Entrance Examination of the Bombay University from the same school. He then prosecuted his studies in the Elphinstone College, a Government institution, and distinguished himself in studies as in games of various kinds and in amateur theatricals. He proceeded to England in 1877. and joined the Middle Temple, passing out in 1880. He then returned to Bombay and was in the same year admitted a member of the local Bar. Writing of him, a contemporary says, "At that time there was a glut of barristers at the High Court, but he sought other fields, and soon distinguised himself at the Small Causes Court for his astuteness and grasp of commerce, and in Police Courts by his conduct of criminal causes." His ability, untiring industry and clear perception were at once discernible, and the shrewdness with which he conducted the Clive Durant black-mailing case paved the way for a large and lucrative practice at the High Court and gained him enviable distinction. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit, the millionaire of Bombay (now Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart II) charged Clive Durant (since deceased) and others with blackmail, and the case was tried in the Presidency Magistrate's Court in Bombay. Mr Davar was the plaintiff's counsel, and had against him no less eminent a lawyer than Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta. The case ended in the Sessions by Durant's being acquitted by Mr. Justice Candy and a jury, but the ability with which the plaintiff's case was conducted produced its impression. It is interesting to recall that when Bal Gangadhar Tilak was charged with sedition in 1897, before Mr. Justice Strachey, Mr. Davar defended the accused, with Mr. Pugh of Calcutta, and he was chiefly instrumental in getting Tilak released on bail. He was also associated with Sir Griffiths Evans in the Moolji Jetha case. There was in fact scarcely a case of any importance in the High Court from this time forward in which Mr. Davar did not appear, either on behalf of the plaintiff or the defendant. He possessed an extensive knowledge of native book-keeping which he utilised to good purpose in commercial cases. The great ability with which he conducted the Durant case proved his penetrating acumen in cross-examination. He fought assiduously for the equality of rights of Native and European barristers in Bombay, and soon came to be regarded as the leader of the Native Bar.

In 1904 he was created a Justice of the Peace. Government recognised his worth, and in October, 1906, added a valuable member to the bench of the High Court of Bombay by elevating him to it.

But this elevation from the Bar to the Bench was not a change from a bed of thorns to a bed of roses. The Judge's attainments have been severely taxed by questions of extreme moment brought up before him for disposal. A case that created a great deal of comment in legal circles was his judgment in, Award and Charities where he applied the "Cy-Pres" doctrine to a Parsee charity for building a Marriage Hall, and diverted it to a contribution towards the Parsee General Hospital in the name of the late donor, Mr. Warden. That application was resisted by the Advocate General and the judgment was subjected to much comment. It reviewed all the English and Indian authorities, and was eventually very favourably criticised in the journal of the [illegible] of which is Lord Alverston.

A case of equal interest was decided by Hir [illegible] of a Parsee family, himself a Barrister-at-Law, prayed for the revocation of a Trust, by which a certain sum was bequeathed by the donor for the performance of ceremonies enjoined by the Zoroastrian religion, in her own interests, after her death. His Lordship, after a protracted hearing, declared the Trust valid and irrevocable. A third case which excited much comment in the Parsee community was heard for days together by Mr Justice Davar with Mr. Jutice Beaman, in which certain Parsees disputed the powers of the Parsee Punchayet, and raised grave issues in regard to the admission of non-Parsees into the Zoroastrian fold, and sought for them the benefit of their public funds, etc. The judgment has not so far been delivered, but is eagerly awaited by the community.

The Judge also has now before him a case in which the G. I. P. Railway are sued to the extent of Rs. 60,000 by Mr. Ardeshir Dhunjibhoy Patel, Barrister-at-Law, practising at Mozufferpore, for the death of his wife owing to an escape of gas while travelling from Mozufferpore to Bombay. The case has already extended over several sittings and bids fair to take up many more.

There is a persistent cry among the Parsees that their best sons do not take any interest in the affairs of the community itself. This charge could not be laid at the door of Mr. Justice Davar. Commensurate with the leisure that his exacting duties allow, communal affairs receive due attention at His Lordship's hands. He is as fearless in his social criticism as in the discharge of his duties on the bench. There is a feeling gaining ground in the community against catholic charity, for which Parsees are so widely known, and not long ago Mr. Davar, addressing a meeting of the Zoroastrian Building Association (a joint stock company which provides sanitary quarters for the Parsees at moderate rents), sympathised with this feeling, and unburdened his mind as follows :—

"I take the most optimistic view of the future of the Society, because the Society is not working to satisfy a sentimental want, or striving to gain institutions to gratify the vanity of the community. Research Institutes, Central Colleges, University endowments, Chemical Laboratories, are no doubt excellent charities, but I confess I feel a pang of poignant regret when I see Parsee money drifting away in those directions. This may be a selfish narrow-minded or short-sighted view to take, and I know I incur the displeasure of many good Parsees by giving expression to it. But I feel that as long as there is poverty and indigence in the community, with their consequent and attendant miseries, the first duty of a Parsee is to spend all he can to relieve that misery. . . . . The trend of true charity lies, according to my views, in providing for the poor and the helpless of our own community, before turning our attention to other objects, and in this direction our Hindu brethren set us a most valuable example."

In another question pertaining to the community, viz., the erection of a Central College for Parsees, Mr. Justice Davar dissented from the views of an influential section of the community and asserted that the necessity for such an institution was not proved. His last endeavour in behalf of the community was in amicably settling a controversy among their leadership, which was adjusted only on the 26th July, when Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the the fifth Baronet was confirmed in the office of his illustrious predecessors.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th July on 138·80 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated). | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week ..... | 2,000 | 800 | 30 | 3,430 |
| Or per mile of Railway.. | 19 | 6 | ... | 25 |
| For previous weeks of half-year ..... | 7,300 | 4,400 | 120 | 11,820 |
| Total for 1 week .... | 9,900 | 5,200 | 150 | 15,250 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding Week of previous year | 1,351 | 1,351 | 42 | 2,744 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. .. | 13 | 14 | .. | 27 |
| Total to corresp date do. | 2,367 | 1,937 | 81 | 4,385 |

Increase for the week..... Rs 494

Do to date..... " 10,865

MR. NOEL PATON, Director General, Commercial Intelligence, has been deputed to America, for a couple of months, to examine the working of the grain elevators there, Mr. Cotton continuing to officiate for him.

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on 19 June, 2017

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

## The Queen Presents Medals.

Saturday, July 25.—The Games ended with the exception of the rowing contests. In the morning nine of the Stadium events remained to be decided. The United Kingdom won the 400 metres race, the 1,500 metres swim, and the hop, step, and jump; the United States won the 1,600 metres relay race and the 110 metres hurdles ; in the Græco-Roman wrestling Italy won the light-weights and Sweden the Middles ; and of the individual competitions with "epee" and sabre France won the former and Hungary the latter. In the swim Battersby, going on after the race was over, made a new world's record for the mile. The final of the 400 metres, which was ordered by the judges to be run again, and for which Carpenter, of the United States, was disqualified on the accusation of "boring," was left to Halswell alone, the two other American runners wit hdrawing Halswell was continuously cheered as he ran along.

When the prizes were presented in the afternoon there must have been 50,000 people in the Stadium. The Duchess of Rutland presented the silver smedal; Katherine Duchess of Westminster presented the bronze medals and diplomas of special merit ; and Lady Desborough distributed the special commemorative medals. About four o'clock the Queen arrived accompanied by Princess Victoria and the Crown Prince of Sweden. She shook hands with the American Ambassador and the Italian Ambassador.

Soon afterwards began the presentations to the first prize winners. They had been drawn up at the east side of the Stadium, and after the Grenadier Guards had played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," the drums and bugles of the Irish Guards sounded the advance. They approached the platform beneath the royal box, where they received gold medals from the Queen. The first to come were R. E. Walker, winner of the 100 metres; R. Kerr, winner of the 200 metres; and Lieut. Halswell. These and all the remaining gold medal winners were heartily cheered, especially Halswell, M. W. Sheppard, and E. R. Voigt. But the cheer of the afternoon was reserved for Dorando. When he mounted the platform the vast gathering of people rose and cheered as one man. The Queen was particularly gracious ; she spoke a few words to him and shook him by the hand, and then presented him with the special gold cup from herself. Dorando, who looked none the worse for his experience, appeared greatly delighted. He thanked the Queen, and then he bore away his prize and carried it round the track, greeted on all hands with the heartiest of cheers. The Americans joined in very cordially. Each recipient on descending from the platform was presented with the diploma and with a sprig of oak leaves from Windsor Forest sent by the King.

The Queen then presented the following challenge cups :—The Greek trophy for the Marathon race, the Prague trophy for gymnastics, the Montgomery statuette for the discus, the Prince of Wales's cup for cycling, the Hurlingham Club trophy for polo, the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' cup for wrestling Lord Westbury's cup for claybird shooting, and the international challenge cup presented by British fencers for "epee" teams. The reception of Hayes, the Marathon winner, quite overshadowed that of all the others except Dorando. He was cheered for several minutes, and his trophy was placed upon a table, upon which he himself was mounted and carried by his compatriots round the track. The cheering was continuous all along. Lord Desborough called for three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given, and the royal party left the Stadium.

### POSITIONS OF THE COUNTRIES.

| Position on Total Wins | Country. | Wins at Stadium. | Total Wins. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | United Kingdom | 28 | 38 |
| 2 | United States | 18 | 22 |
| 3 | Sweden | 5 | 7 |
| 4 | France | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | Hungary | 3 | 3 |
| 6 | Germany | 2 | 2 |
| | Italy | 2 | 2 |
| | Canada | 1 | 2 |
| | Norway | 0 | 2 |
| 10 | South Africa | 1 | 1 |
| | Finland | 1 | 1 |
| | Belgium | 0 | 1 |

### DINNER AT THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

The representatives of the various countries sending competitors to the Games were entered at dinner at night by the Government at the Grafton Galleries. Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. (First Commissioner of Works), presided, and was supported by Sir E. Grey, M.P., and the Ambassadors and Ministers of the several States interested in the Games.

Sir Edward Grey, in proposing the health of the King, declared that there was no Sovereign or head of a State who was a greater friend not only to national but to international sport than King Edward VII. In the welcome which was being offered to them on behalf of the Government and Ministers of the Crown, they knew that something was being done in which the King himself was in hearty sympathy and accord. In this matter, as in many others, the King embodied the sentiments and feelings of the country at large. "In this country," he said, "we have always set great store by the old classic aspiration of having a sound mind in a sound body. We have always paid great attention at home to that part of hygiene which consists in taking exercise in the open air ; indeed it is sometimes made a matter of reproach to Englishmen that they pay too great attention to recreation in the open air. I do not endorse that reproach nor do I share that opinion. I am sure that those who have come to visit us as our guests for the purpose of taking part in the Olympic Games will never make it a reproach to this country that we are fond of outdoor exercise. (Laughter and cheers.) That we are so due perhaps, to our climate, which is fickle and changeable and therefore, always interesting—(laughter)—but which has at any rate, this virtue that it makes outdoor recreation possible at every season of the year, though not always equally pleasant. (Hear, hear.) I am old enough to remember the days when it was thought that the period of exercise coincided with the period of youth —I am afraid, or, perhaps, I am glad that that idea is passing away. In this country we have taken to a game called golf, which renders it possible for exercise in the open to extend beyond the three score years and ten which used to be considered the term of the natural life. I can assure you that, had the Cabinet been able to have its way, it would, out of sympathy and respect for the Olympic Games, have prorogued Parliament before their opening. (Cheers.) Some members would have been found ambitious enough to take part in the Marathon race, and I as a competitor should have been about now making my appearance in the Stadium." (Laughter and cheers.)

The toast was drunk with musical honours. Lord Desborough proposed "The Olympic Games." which was responded to by Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

Lord Desborough and the members of the British Olympic Council gave a ball in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant. There were about 750 ladies and gentlemen present at midnight, and it was expected that the numbers, augmented by those who had been to the dinner, would later exceed 1,000. Lady Desborough received the guests.

### THE YACHTING.

The three days' international yacht racing in connection with the Olympic Games opened on July 27 at Ryde. Glorious weather prevailed, but the wind was light at the start. It freshened during the day as it backed from about due north to west-south-west, making a nice sailing breeze to finish with. A large and fashionable crowd was assembled on the pier. The racers were sent over the Royal Victoria Yacht Club course, this club putting their starting apparatus at the disposal of the committee. The countries represented were France, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The races were sailed under International Yacht Racing Union rules, and were in charge of the following four gentlemen :—Mr. C. Newton Robinson, Mr. B. Heckstall Smith, the Secretary of the International Yacht Racing Union, Mr. G. F. Flemmich, and Mr. G. H. Harrison.

The racing was continued on the 28th. The programme and events were the same as on the opening day. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club again placed their enclosure at the end of the pier at the disposal of the committee, and several members of the club assisted with starting signals. The starting and finishing arrangements were carried out without a hitch. The pier was again thronged with spectators, seemingly from all parts of Europe. Many well-known yachtsmen were watching the racing with keen interest. The United Kingdom again carried off first honours, but our foreign friends were not without success, and "Fram," the eight-metre boat representing Norway, had a tremendous reception as she got the second gun, beating "Sorais," owned by the Duchess of Westminster by two seconds. The little six-metre boats sailed a keen race. Although they were rather scattered in the early stages of the contest, they came together again towards the end, and the spectators were rewarded by seeing an exciting finish. As a whole the racing was much more interesting than on the opening day. The one disappointment was the lack of wind.

The races were concluded on July 29. "Cobweb" (United Kingdom) comes out first with two wins (6 points), "Vinga" (Sweden) being second with one win (3 points).

### THE REGATTA.

The Olympic Regatta began on July 28 in splendid weather. There was a comparatively small attendance, but as there were only three events on the programme, this was not surprising. The first race was started at three o'clock, a Hungarian sculler being matched against Von Gaza, of Germany. As was expected, the German proved too good for his opponent, and won in the easiest fashion in 9m. 35s. As the Olympic course is about 1 1-4 m. longer for a scullar than the ordinary Henley course, this is fast time. The next event on the programme was a heat of the fours. The United Kingdom, represented by Magdalen College, Oxford met Canada. Again the expected happened, and Magdalen, rowing a winning race all the way, won by 2 1-4 lengths. The Canadians struggled pluckily, and held on to the leaders for about two-thirds of the way, but Magdalen are fine stayers, and went right away in the last half mile. The time, 8. m. 34 s., was exceptionally fast, as it represents about 7 m. 24 s. over the ordinary course ; 7 m. 30 s. is the official record for "the Stewards," so this performance must be regarded as a remarkable one. The last race of the day was between Canada and the United Kingdom in the pairs. The Leander men were much too fast for the Argonauts, and, after clearing them in the first quarter of a mile, they won at their leisure in rather slow time.

There were six events decided on July 29. In the sculls Von Gaza (Germany) beat Scholes (Canada); Levitsky (Hungary) beat Ciabatti (Italy); Blackstaffe (United Kingdom) beat Bowler (Canada); and McCulloch (United Kingdom) beat Hermans (Belgium.) In the eights the Argonaut Club (Canada) defeated Norway, and Leander (United Kingdom) beat Hungary.

In the Olympic regatta at Henley on July 30, two heats of the sculling race were won by representatives of the United Kingdom, who will meet in the final to-day. Two heats in the eight-oared race were also rowed ; Leander (United Kingdom) beat the Argonauts (Canada) and a Belgian eight beat Cambridge University and will meet the Leander crew in the final to-day. In the pair-oared race a Leander pair beat two German representatives, and in the four-oared race a Leander crew defeated a Dutch one.

# BELGIANS BEATEN.

## BLACKSTAFFE WINS THE SCULSS.

London, July 31.

The culminating event of the Olympic Regatta at Henley took place this afternoon, when Leander met the Belgian crew in the final of the Eights. After a great race Leander won by two-and-a-half lengths, in 7min. 52secs. The victory of the British crew was vastly popular, and as the winning boat passed the post there was a great demonstration.

Leander led all the way, and at the half distance were a length and a half ahead. Despite a magnificent spurt towards the finish, the Belgians failed to lessen the gap between them and their rivals. As the race progressed the crowds on the towing path ran along to the winning-post, and when the Leander crew landed they were so overwhelmed by the crowds of excited spectators, anxious to congratulate them, that they had the greatest difficulty in getting back to their boathouse,

By their splendid victory Leander have demonstrated that there is no need to abandon the traditional British style of rowing, which was held to be on its trial, for the methods adopted so successfully on previous ocation by the Belgian rowers.

In the final of the Pairs, Fenning and Thomson (Great Britain) beat Fairbairn and Verdon (Great Britain) by two-and-a-half lengths, in 9min. 41sec.

In the final of the Seculls the veteran, Blackstaffe, beat McCulloch by two lengths, in 7min. 52sec. It was a great race, and Blackstaffe finished amidst great enthusiasm,

Magdalen (Great Britain) beat Leander (Great Britain) in the final of the Fours. Magdalen won by two lengths. Time, 8min 34sec.